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Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. NUMBER 100.

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Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

It is asserted in our Washington dispatch that Lieut.-Gen. Scott will retire from the army next week and proceed to New York, whence he will shortly sail for Europe, if his physical infirmities will permit.

Gen. Fremont would seem by the accounts to have been well received by the people of Springfield, Mo., where he had arrived in company with Sigel's division. Probably his whole movable force of 40,000 men are with him at Springfield ere this. All had crossed the Osage, Hunter and Pope at Warren, and Lane and Sturgis at Osceola, and the rear guard was not more than three days behind the advance. Price's army is, however, still on the retreat, and manages to keep a good length of road between it and the pursuing force. The enemy have not been surrounded—for, like the Irishman's flea, when you get where they are, they ain't there.

It is telegraphed from Fortress Monroe that by Saturday it will be safe to let the people know in advance of any positive demonstrations, where the naval expedition is intended to act. This would indicate that the blow will be levelled at some place on the Atlantic coast, between Wilmington, N. C., and Brunswick, Ga., including such available chances as Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Edisto Island, etc. This is about the range of guesswork that may be indulged until the fact has been made known. We venture to drop the hint that for all this rumor limiting the expedition to a three days' sail, New Orleans or Mobile *may* not be entirely out of the list of chances. As like as not the information has been promised in order that a visit in the Gulf (if that be intended) should come more unexpectedly. Of course the Southern people hear of these things as soon as we do.

GEN. STONE'S REPORT.

General Stone's complete official report of the battle of Ball's Bluff throws no new light on the affair regarded as a military maneuver, nor does it present any new facts in the matter of details. In his opening paragraph he says:

"On the 20th inst., being advised from headquarters of Gen. McCall's movement to Drainsville to reconnoiter and draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburg, I went to Edwards's Ferry, at one o'clock P. M., with Gen. Gorman's Brigade, 7th Michigan, two troops of the Van Allen Cavalry, and the Putnam Rangers, while four companies of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers were sent to Harrison's Island, under Col. Devens, who then had one company on the Island, and Col. Lee, with a battalion of the Massachusetts 20th, a section of the Rhode Island Battery and Tammany Regiment, was sent to Conrad's Ferry. A section of Bunting's New York Battery and Rickett's Battery were already on duty respectively at Edwards's and Conrad's Ferries," etc.

Gen. Stone then proceeds to date all the subsequent movements of his forces from Gen. McCall's effort to "draw out the intentions of the enemy at Leesburg"—if any one can tell what that means. It is all very strange, and the only comment to be made upon Gen. Stone's version of the affair is, that if such things as the disaster of Ball's Bluff happen in mere reconnoissances, what may we expect when the battles begin? If such things are found in the green tree what shall be in the dry?

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

The Chicago *Times* opens a "leader" in these words:

"The Secretary of War has addressed orders to the commander of the sea-coast expedition concerning the treatment of fugitive slaves, which will meet the approbation of every good citizen."

After starting out thus bravely the *Times* becomes panic stricken and flounders through a column to prove that no slave will obtain his freedom by offering his services to the Government, and that however faithfully and loyally he may labor or fight for the stars and stripes, he must be remanded into slavery when the war is over. It insists that the Government will free none of those loyal fugitives from rebel masters who help fight for the Union, "but will hold them as *property* belonging to traitors, to be treated, paid for, and disposed of like any other property used or captured by the Government in war."

"Other property" is sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds are paid into the Federal Treasury. According to the *Times*, the Government is going to engage extensively in the slave trade, capturing negroes with the army and decoying them within the lines, for the purpose of disposing of them as horses and mules!

The brutal wish is father to the infamous thought with the *Times*. The American Government can own no slaves. The Constitution recognizes no property in man, and confers no power or discretion on Federal officers, President or Congress, to make merchandise of human creatures. All Secessia know this to be true, and the slaveholders have undertaken to destroy the Union, and get it out of their way, in order that they may frame a Constitution that will confer upon the Government the authority to treat human beings as "property."

The *Times* would make our Government infamous in a double sense, first in trafficking in slaves, and second in committing a breach of faith towards the fugitives who may flock within our lines and volunteer under our flag. Gen. Sherman is implicitly instructed to "avail himself of the services of all *persons* whether fugitives from labor or not, who may offer such services to the National Government." Does any sane man suppose, that any slave in Secessia, would take the risk of absconding from his master and offer his services to the National Government, if he dreamed that he was to be held and treated as property, to be disposed of as other property, and to be remanded back into bondage after the Government had got done using him? Most certainly not. His sole motive for running off and seeking protection within our camps, is to secure his personal freedom.

Enlisting under these circumstances, not a man of them will ever be remanded to servitude. They become free men the moment the Government accepts their services. Uncle Sam can own no slaves. The Secretary of War very plainly affirms all this, when he charges Gen. Sherman "to assure the loyal masters that Congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of their fugitives." There is no hint thrown out that the Government intends to return to bondage even the slaves of loyal masters—much less those of rebels. We repeat, then, as fact and law, that the moment a fugitive slave tenders his services to Uncle Sam, and they are accepted, that moment the chains fall from his limbs, and he steps forth a *free man*, and there is no power this side of the grave, which can place back the shackles on his limbs.

McHenry County.

The Union Convention of McHenry county unanimously to append to their ticket [illegible] "*Against the Banking Law*" [illegible]

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: [illegible] great want still continues [illegible] be [illegible] the case out West. Our greatest [illegible] to be same.

VIRGINIA.—Gov. Pierpont has [illegible] in Western Virginia, [illegible] take the field as soon as the Government [illegible].

FROM KANSAS.

Affairs at Leavenworth—Lane's Movements—Condition of the "Contrabands."

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 27, 1861.

It is about time that the temporizing policy of the authorities with reference to secessionists in Missouri should terminate. A good deal of "kid glove" policy is still pursued. Men in office seem to require a long time to realize that we are not "playing war."

A day or two since the Commandant at the Fort, Capt. Prince, released fourteen prisoners, well known secession citizens of Parkville, Mo. They were arrested by a command under Col. D. R. Anthony, of the 1st Kansas Cavalry, then acting by order of Gen. Sturgis as Provost Marshal at Kansas City. They were brought to the Fort, and after a short detention, were, as before stated, released by Capt. Prince. Abundant evidence is to be found of their active sympathy with the rebels. This was done too, when information had just been received by Col. Jennison of the advance from Independence on Kansas City, last Thursday night, of four hundred secession guerillas, with the intention of attacking that place, now garrisoned by a company of the 8th Kansas under Capt. Abernethy. They were dissuaded by the more prudent citizens to postpone the affair. Every day rebel scouts are seen on the eastern bank of the river at this place, and below it to Kansas City.

LANE'S MOVEMENTS.

Capt. Insley, Quartermaster of the Kansas Brigade, started this afternoon to join the command with supplies, but returned this evening, having been met by a messenger from the Brigade with information which showed the roads in the rear of the army to be unsafe for a small force. Mr. Chandler, Quartermaster's Clerk, who brought the dispatches, left Gen. Lane's camp at Bolivar, Mo., 15 miles below the Osage river, last Wednesday evening. The command occupied two days and a night in crossing the stream at Osceola, and the day Mr. C. left they effected a junction with Gen. Sigel's Division at Bolivar, and on Friday took up their march in pursuit of Price and for the purpose of joining Gen. Fremont. When Lane reached Osceola, Price's army was at Greenfield, 40 miles south. They left the day the Federal troops crossed.

Gen. Lane dispatched from Bolivar a large train of wagons, &c., under guard to Fort Scott. The party reached that post on Friday night. Accompanying the escort and army wagons, was a miscellaneous collection of wagons loaded with the household furniture of over one hundred and fifty contrabands, who accompanied their "traps" to the free State of Kansas. At every camping place Lane made since he left Kansas City, his camp was thronged with fugitive negroes who came in, claiming protection on account of their masters being rebels. Many of their owners came to the General, claiming to be good Union men. To all such Lane gave a certificate in the following form:

J. B. of Pleasant Hill, Mo., claiming to be a Union man, has lost one slave named Bill, valued at $——, by the march of my brigade.

JAMES H. LANE, Commanding.

At the same time it was well known, and can be proven, that by far the larger portion of these men were secessionists. The contrabands generally came in well provided with the best farm stock, &c., of their quondam masters.

Gen. Lane has the post of honor in the grand army, being in the van of Gen. Sigel's division which forms the advance. The fifty Delaware Indians enrolled as scouts by order of General Fremont, most of whom served under him in his mountain explorations, are the advanced guard of the army, being employed on the scouting service. Gen. Sturgis is a day and a half behind Lane, and will not reach the division for several days, as it will take two to cross the Osage. Everybody was in high spirits.

At Pleasant Hill, Gen. Jim Lane raised a Union flag and made one of his peculiar speeches. After addressing the Brigade, Lane turned to the citizens and told them he had something to say to them. He then went on speaking of the glorious emblem that floated overhead, of what it symbolized, and of the position of affairs. He told them that as long as that flag floated there unmolested the people of Pleasant Hill should be protected in their homes and fields—their wives, children, and their property. But if taken down by secession hands, Pleasant Hill would *go up* in *smoke as sure as hell!*

CONDITION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

Since the commencement of this very uncivil war, at least 1,000 contrabands have entered this State. Some three hundred have passed through this town, as many more through the places north of it, and some four hundred are now living in and near Lawrence. Many of them are in a destitute condition, though the citizens generally take great interest in their welfare and provide them work as much as they are able. Yet the people of Kansas are very poor and can do but little. So far as I have heard, every one coincides in praising the willing industry of these people. A school is proposed in Lawrence for their children and a system of religious instruction has been organized for their benefit. There is really a work of benevolence to be done here among this class by one who can give the time and ability to do it properly. There is much danger of a reaction against them on the part of the ignorant and prejudiced, who even in Kansas indulge in negro-hating proclivities. A large number of contrabands are also employed by Lane as teamsters, and should there be a fight will be likely to have some hand therein "on their own hook."

LEXINGTON.

A free colored man arrived here last night, having left that city on Thursday. He was a servant in one of the Illinois regiments, and it appears done some hard fighting in the entrenchments. After the surrender, the colored man disguised himself and was secreted in the town for thirty days. He states that after the fight he counted fifty-seven houses with the yellow hospital flag flying. One night he counted sixty graves, and it is probable that three bodies were placed in each grave. [This does not accord with Price's statements of twenty-five killed. GOODAL.

Lord John Russell on American Affairs.

On the 14th inst., the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was honored with a grand reception and dinner at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His lordship, after dinner, made an address, commenting at some length on public affairs, and alluding as follows to the American question:

"Gentlemen, let us look for a moment at another part of the world; at another country, which, for my part, I have also observed with the greatest interest—the United States of America. It appears to me that it would be a great misfortune to the world if that experiment in free government which, though not carried on in exactly the same principles as those of our own, was conducted on principles which had been devised with great wisdom—it would be, I say, a very great misfortune if anything were to happen to that State. [Cheers.] I am sorry to say that those events have happened, and we now see two parties contending together, not upon the question of slavery—though that, I believe, is the original cause of the conflict—not contending with regard to free trade and protection, but contending as so many states of the Old World have contended, the one side for empire and the other for power. Far be it from us to set ourselves up as judges in this matter, but I cannot help asking myself, as affairs progress in the contest, to what good end can it lead? Supposing this contest ended, by the reunion of its different parts, and that the South should agree to enter again with all the rights of the Constitution, should we not again have that fatal subject of slavery brought in along with them? [Hurrah.] That subject of slavery which caused, no doubt, the disruption, we all agree, must, sooner or later, cease from the face of the earth. [Cheers.] Well, then, gentlemen, as you will see, if this quarrel could be made up, should we not have those who differed from Mr. Lincoln at the last election carried back into the Union, and thus, sooner or later, the quarrel would recommence, and, perhaps, a long civil war follow? On the other hand, supposing the United States completely to conquer and subdue the Southern States, supposing that should be the result of a long military conflict, supposing that should be the result of some years of civil war, should we not have the material prosperity of that country in a great degree destroyed? should we see that respect for liberty which has so long distinguished our North American brethren? and should we not see those Southern men yielding to force? and would not the North be necessitated to keep in subjection those who had been conquered? and would not that very materially interfere with the freedom of nations? And if that should be the unhappy result to which we at present look forward, if by means such as these the reunion of the States should be brought about, is it not the duty of those men who have embraced the precepts of Christianity to see whether this conflict cannot be avoided? Gentlemen, I have made these observations to you upon matters, as I have said, deeply affecting us all; but not upon matters in which the Government of this country has any immediate power, or, indeed, any immediate interest. Had they been cases of that kind it would not have been consistent with my duty as Foreign Secretary to speak to you in detail upon such subjects; but, with regard to these duties, I can only point out to you—if it is at all necessary to point out—that the world is disturbed by assertions of nationality, by assertions of authority on the other side, by conflicts and disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America [cheers]—in these cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that prudence and vigilance which become Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and humanity ["Hear, hear," and cheers;] not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. [Cheers.]

GEN. FREMONT, GEN. LYON, COL. MULLIGAN.

Report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War.

From the lengthy report of Adjutant-General Thomas to the Secretary of War, on the military management of the Western Department, we make the following extract relative to the loss of the armies of Gen. Lyon and Col. Mulligan:

The failure of Gen. Fremont to reinforce Gen. Lyon demands notice. Gen. Fremont arrived at St. Louis on the 25th of July, called there from New York by a telegraphic dispatch stating that Gen. Lyon was threatened with destruction by 30,000 rebels. At this time Gen. Pope had nine regiments in North Missouri, where the rebels had no embodied force. The Confederate forces in the State were those under Price and McCulloch, near Springfield, in Southwest Missouri, and those under Pillow, Jeff. Thompson, and Hardee, in Southeast Missouri.

Two Regiments held Rolla, near the terminus of the Southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad, while Jefferson City, Boonville, Lexington and Kansas City had each a garrison of 300 or 400 men behind entrenchments. Cairo and Bird's Point were fortified, and defended with heavy artillery. (Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau were fortified after Gen. Fremont's arrival.) All these places could be re-inforced by railroad and river from St. Louis and Northwestern States, and could hold out till re-inforced, even if attacked by superior force.

On his arrival in St. Louis, Gen. Fremont was met by Capt. Cavender, 1st Missouri, and Major Farrar, aid-de-camp to Gen. Lyon, with statements from the latter, and requests for re-inforcements; Major Phelps, M. C., from Springfield, Dr. Miller of Omaha, and many other citizens, having ample means of information, made the same representations, and urged the sending of re-inforcements. To Governor Gamble, Gen. Fremont said, "Gen. Lyon is as strong as any other officer in this line." He failed to strengthen Lyon, and the result, as is well known, was the defeat of that most gallant officer. The two regiments at Rolla should have been pushed forward, and the whole of Pope's nine regiments brought by rail to St. Louis and Rolla, and thence sent to Lyon's force. Any other General in such an emergency would have pursued this obvious course.

The battle of Springfield (or more strictly Wilson's Creek)—one of the most desperate ever fought on this continent—took place Aug. 10, when the brave Lyon fell, and the troops bore down by greatly superior numbers were obliged to fall back, but were unpursued by a badly beaten foe.

Gen. Fremont called four regiments from North Missouri, and went with them to Cairo. It is evident that he had no intention of reinforcing Gen. Lyon, for the two regiments at Rolla, 135 miles only from Springfield, received no orders to march, and were not supplied with transportation, and thirty or forty hired wagons, just returned from Springfield, were discharged at Rolla, Aug. 4, seven days before the battle, and were returned to St. Louis.

After the news of the battle had reached St. Louis, four other regiments were drawn from Pope in North Missouri, and sent to Rolla. Better to have called in these troops before the battle, as after the battle the whole revolutionary elements were let loose. The six regiments accomplished nothing. They were not ordered to advance and cover the retreat of Lyon's army, although it was supposed in St. Louis that Price and McCulloch were following it, and that Hardee had moved up to cut off his retreat on the Gasconade.

An advance of three regiments would have enabled the army to retrace its steps, and to beat the forces of Price and McCulloch so badly that they would have been unable to follow our force in their retreat. It is said that every officer in Lyon's army expected to meet reinforcements, and to return with them, and drive Price and McCulloch from the Southwest.

Gen. Hunter arrived at St. Louis from Chicago, called thither on a suggestion from Washington, as an adviser. Gen. Fremont submitted to him for consideration and advice a paper called "Dispositions for Retaking Springfield." It sets out with a statement that Springfield is the strong stragetical point of that wide elevation which separates the waters of the Osage from those of the Arkansas, the key to the whole Southwestern Missouri, commanding an area of nearly 60,000 miles. Why did not this enter the brain of the Major General before the fall of Lyon, and he strain every nerve to hold that important key in his possession?

Gen. Hunter, in answer to the paper, replied, "Why march on Springfield, where there is no enemy, and nothing to take? Let me rather take the troops and proceed to Lexington, in which direction Price was marching, and where he expected to be joined by 40,000 rebels." Instead of this he was sent to Rolla, without instructions, and remained there until ordered to Jefferson City, still without instructions, and thence to Tipton, where we found him. (See exhibit, No. 13.)

No steps having been taken by Gen. Fremont to meet Price in the field he moved forward his line of march, plainly indicating his intention of proceeding to Lexington. When within some 35 miles of the place, he remained ten or more days, evidently expecting that some movement would be made against him. None being made, he advanced, and, with his much superior force, laid siege to Lexington, which was defended by Mulligan with 2,700 men, on the 12th of September, and captured it in nine days thereafter, on the 21st of September.

Now for the facts to show that this catastrophe could have been prevented, and Price's army destroyed before or after that disastrous affair; Before Price got to Lexington, the forces to resist him were the following: At Jefferson City, 5,500; at Rolla, 4,000; along the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about 5,000; on the western line of Missouri, under Lane, down near Fort Scott, 2,200; Mulligan's force at Lexington, 2,700; a large force in Illinois, along the Mississippi River and on the Iowa line. Outside of St. Louis were some 17,000; in St. Louis itself, 18,000. Say, however, that there were only 10,000 there. Hunter's plan up to Sunday, Sept. 12, was to concentrate from St. Louis, Jefferson City, and Rolla, also from the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad, 20,000 men, and relieve Mulligan. He said that if Price was a soldier, Lexington was already fallen; but with energy, Price could be captured, with all his baggage and plunder. The objection to this that may be urged—that there was no transportation—is an idle one. The railroad and the river were at command, and the march from Sedalia was only 45 miles long. The force could, Gen. Hunter supposed, be thrown into Lexington by Thursday, and, as it appears, before it was taken.

Gen. Fremont ordered Sturgis in North Missouri to Lexington, and by crossing the river to reinforce Mulligan. Sturgis had only 1,100 men, and on reaching the river opposite the town, found it commanded by Price, and of course was compelled to fall back. Hunter's plan of moving these troops was to strike the river at a point below Lexington in our control, to cross it, and march upon the town. In the interview with Gen. Fremont, the question was asked, whether any orders had been given to reinforce Mulligan, and the reply being in the negative, Gen. Hunter suggested orders to Sturgis; and, had the order then been given by telegraph, he would have reached the river before Price had taken possession of the north bank and could have crossed. The order was not given until three days after this interview. The loss of time was fatal.

Mulligan was ordered from Jefferson City, then garrisoned with 5,000 troops, with only one regiment, and with that to hold Lexington until he could be relieved. When Lexington fell, Price had under his command 20,000 men, and his force was receiving daily augmentations from the disaffected in the State. He was permitted to gather much plunder, and to fall back toward Arkansas unmolested, until I was at Tipton on the 13th of October, when the accounts were that he was crossing the Osage.

A Clear Case of Fraud.

It is related by one of the dispatches from the battle-field at Edwards's Ferry, that when our brave boys were trying to make their way from the trap into which they had been foolishly led, back across the Potomac, a poor negro with a skiff employed himself the whole night in ferrying over the fugitives. He succeeded, in this way, in saving the lives, or in securing the escape, at least, of no less than one hundred persons. His master all the while was probably on the Virginia shore trying to send a Minie ball into the hearts of our men.

Now, as the "service" of this fellow did not belong to himself, but his master, what right had he to lend his labor to our suffering soldiers? Was he not defrauding his owner? Will not some of our Generals insist upon "delivering him up," to be properly punished for so audacious a use of his muscles? Of course, no one will be so insane as to propose that he should be emancipated for his timely rescue of so many loyal troops. That would be Abolitionism; that would be interfering with the sacred institution; that would be confessing that negroes are men, and entitled to a decent respect.—*Evening Post.*

Recruiting in Ohio—Nine Regiments in a Month.

Since October 1st, according to returns in the Adjutant General's office, 8,160 infantry recruits and 794 artillery and cavalry have been enlisted in Ohio for the war, by 24 Lieutenants appointed for recruiting under the auspices of District Military Committees. Nine regiments in one month are sufficient to show that our people are patriotic, and that the recruiting system has been well managed.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Rev. Thomas Starr King sends from San Francisco the following telegraphic dispatch to the Boston *Transcript*:

EDITORS TRANSCRIPT:—All hail! A new bond of union between Pacific and Atlantic! The lightning now goeth out of the west and shineth even to the east! Heaven preserve the Republic, and bless old Boston from hub to rim!

ANOTHER ILLINOIS BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The Carlinville *Spectator* of Friday last, says it learns from a source it has no reason to doubt, that Col. John M. Palmer has been promoted to the position of Brig. General.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FREMONT AT SPRINGFIELD.

His Army Concentrating There.

Gen. Price Still a Fugitive.

RUMORED RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

PROBABILITIES OF AN ADVANCE.

McClellan in Supreme Command.

OUR GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Affairs in North Missouri.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF PRICE'S REAR GUARD.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 31, 1861.

No doubt that the order superseding Fremont by Hunter has gone west, as I telegraphed. Dispatches from Washington for General Hunter, which would not have been sent to a subordinate direct, passed, I understand, through St. Louis, last Sunday. Fremont may therefore have already ceased to command the Western Department. Furthermore, Adjutant General Thomas's report could not have properly been published until Fremont's removal. It is rumored to-day that Fremont has sent in his resignation. It is known outside of official circles, that the resignation of a Commander of a Department was received to-day, which was unsigned.

Col. Frank P. Blair arrived from St. Louis to-day. He says the rebels are getting through Fremont's lines in north Missouri, in squads of 15 or 20, intending to re-unite and form a large force in the rear of our army.

The difficulty between Gen. Butler and Gov. Andrew, in the matter of recruiting, has brought the latter to Washington.

There is said to be sufficient evidence against Col. Kerrigan to convict him of treason.

It is ascertained that the Colonel of a Western regiment, not far from Illinois, when a private in the army years ago, was publicly whipped for desertion.

James Fishback, of Illinois, has been promoted from a first class to a second class clerkship in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Chase has commenced issuing three years' bonds in satisfaction of certificates received at the Department.

Colonel Devens, in his report of the action at Ball's Bluff, says that the means of transportation from Harrison's Island to the Virginia shore had been strengthened, so that he had no reason to think that there would be any difficulty in sending over five hundred men an hour.

The Army Retiring Board has nearly finished its sessions. Captains A. D. Nelson and J. S. Garland, of the 10th Infantry; and First Lieutenants Samuel F. Mills and Thomas M. Sanders, are the last cases submitted to it, but not yet acted upon.

The troops on the other side of the Potomac drill nine hours a day.

In a general order from the Adjutant General, commanding officers of regiments raised under direct acceptance from the War Department, are directed to forward complete muster rolls to the Governors of their respective States.

Reports that General Scott is in good health are false. He has dropsy to the knees and troubles in the bladder. He had an attack of vertigo, the other day, from which he didn't expect to recover. His physicians apprehend that he may suddenly die of apoplexy. He sometimes expresses a desire to die in the harness; sometimes, when he thinks he is not ready to die, he expresses an intention to retire.

The following army appointments have been made of Brigade Quartermasters, with the rank of Captains:—Jno. Spicer and Geo. B. Dyer, Illinois; Jno. W. Lowry and Michael M. Garber, Indiana; Ralph Plumb, Ohio; W. A. Hawley, Minnesota; Vincent Phelps, Colorado Territory; and Lewis B. Parsons, Missouri.

The following as Brigade Commissaries, with the rank of Captains:—W. Warfield and John Fay, Kentucky; John F. Hopkins, Virginia; Spencer D. Benham, Illinois.

Gen. Scott and staff will leave Washington for New York on Saturday of next week. He will retire from the army, and soon, if physically able, sail for Europe.

Several Western Senators, who had been urging an advance of the army on the President, were told that all was left to Gen. McClellan's discretion, uninfluenced. They called upon McClellan, who, in response to their urging, said nothing.

The results of the investigations of the Congressional Committee, in St. Louis, are said to make the matter appear much more strongly against Fremont than does Adjutant General Thomas's report.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, October 31, 1861.

We have nothing more from the 50th Regiment, except a published order from Colonel Bane, this afternoon, summoning all the officers and privates loafing about the country out of camp, to report at headquarters immediately. This is in accordance with orders from Gen. Todd, and if not intended as preliminary to some forward movement, may probably improve the disruption of the North Missouri troops.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Citizens of Buffalo have sent a petition to the President, headed by Millard Fillmore, asking the appointment of Gen. Heintzelman as Major General.

In a conversation at Edwards's Ferry between the rebel and our picket, they acknowledged that their loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Conrad's Ferry was 350, and admitted having lost 60 men in a skirmish at Edwards's Ferry on Tuesday, when our artillery drove them back.

They said on Sunday night there were but three regiments at Leesburg. They had now about 40,000 men, who came up from Manassas. These would return, as they were not wanted there.

These statements are confirmed by rebel prisoners and our scouts.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has issued an order for the shooting of four soldiers found guilty of sleeping at their posts. Some members of the 33d New York Regiment, owing to gross misconduct to-day, got into difficulty with citizens in the neighborhood of Lewinsville. Two of the former were severely injured. Gen. Hancock sent out a detachment and promptly placed the soldiers under arrest.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Your correspondent thinks he has sufficient authority for explicitly denying that the army of the Potomac would go into winter quarters within the lines of the present encampments or entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the Government, and no such suggestion has been made by Gen. McClellan within the last fortnight. The activity of preparation is now greater than at any time within the last two months. Of course, an army is to remain in and around Washington to defend the Capital, and doubtless, a large camp of instruction for the men and horses. Winter barracks will be also provided.

[N. Y. World's Dispatch.]

The President has assured parties that a forward movement by the army is determined on, though at what time it is not proper to state.

The *World's* correspondence speaks of weeding out incompetent officers," and says, "the advantage the South has had over us is the superior character of the regimental and company officers." We are gaining in this matter slowly; at the same time all who are deserving of promotion from the ranks are certain to receive it in due time.

[Special to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A petition is in circulation here and numerously signed, which appeals to the Government to furnish fuel to the people of Washington at reasonable prices.

The War Department did not recognize Gen. Jim Lane of Kansas as having authority over a brigade. His commission was issued by a State, and does not proceed from the President. Gen. Lane has sent here for a corps of engineers and sappers and miners, and the Government refuses to grant the requisition.

Private advices lately received from Kentucky are very encouraging. The rebels are represented to be falling back in a rather hopeless manner. This is better news than that reported by Gen. Thomas.

We are officially informed that the great naval expedition sailed without written orders.

There is nothing of interest to communicate from the Potomac to-day. Weather fine, and the troops in excellent spirits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following order was issued from the Post Office Department to-day: The Post Master General orders that all letters for any acting field or staff officer in the service of the United States, shall be forwarded without pre-payment of postage, in accordance with the provisions of the 11th section of the act to employ volunteers, &c., approved July 22d, 1861.

[Signed.] F. B. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

The stationery contract for the House of Representatives was awarded to-day to Phillips & Solomons, Latimer & Bro., and H. Taylor.

There have been no arrivals to-day from the lower Potomac. The Coeur De Lion started down to-night, bound for the flotilla.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Navy Department has recently ordered 500 more rifled guns. Immense quantities of shot and shell are casting at all the foundries in the country.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—All quiet up to four o'clock, p. m., on the entire line of the Potomac. There seems no doubt but that the rebels have a large number of flat boats at Occoquan Creek, manufactured at Fredricksburg, and intended for the Potomac.

From Missouri—Reported Defeat of Price's Rear Guard by Sigel.

[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 31.—The compromise entered into by Gen. Henderson and the rebels in Calloway county, did not include the band of robbers that plundered James S. Rollins's premises, a few days since. That band will be summarily dealt with. Other measures besides the compromise have been taken by Gen. Prentiss to preserve quiet in these turbulent counties.

A detachment of Col. Boomer's regiment, under Capt. Koop, day before yesterday, broke up a small camp of rebels at Coats's Prairie, capturing a lot of arms and their camp equipage.

Intelligence has reached here that Gen. Sigel has attacked and defeated Price's rear guard at Bolivar and took Gen. Rains a prisoner. This, however, can only be true in part, as Gen. Sigel's division was in Springfield Monday last. If a fight had taken place at or near Bolivar, it must have been with some of the force belonging to General Asboth's division.

Gen. Prentiss has gone out from here on another secret expedition.

Gen. Fremont at Springfield, Mo.—Joy of the People—Situation of Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, from Gen. Fremont's Headquarters, at Camp Lyon, Springfield, the 28th, says that Gen. Fremont and staff arrived here yesterday, and the Benton Cadets, Col. Carr's cavalry, Major Holman's sharp-shooters and Gen. Sigel's command, at different periods during the same day, finding no professed rebels in the place. Our troops were received with delight, the Stars and Stripes being displayed at numerous houses, and many women and children waving handkerchiefs from almost every doorway.

Maj. White, of the Prairie Scouts, whose command started with Maj. Zagonyi, for Springfield, had been quite ill, and was captured by the rebels while riding in a buggy, and after the fight was taken several miles out of town by a guard of twenty rebels, but was rescued by a party of Green county Home Guards, and is now here.

The loss of Fremont's body guard in their desperate charge of Friday last, was fifteen killed, twenty-three wounded, and twenty-six missing. Three of the wounded have since died, and doubtless many of the missing will report themselves. The rebel loss is stated at from fifty to sixty killed, and forty or fifty wounded. The rebels were commanded by Cols. Johnson, Frazier, Price, and Turner, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

Gen. Fremont will probably remain here until the other divisions of the army arrive.

Gen. Price is still reported to be in the vicinity of Carthage, but nothing definitely is known of his whereabouts.

The Appeal of Senators for an Advance Movement—Curious Proceedings Down the River.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the President has informed certain United States Senators, who called upon him yesterday to know when a forward march was to take place, that the responsibility of such a movement is left with Gen. McClellan, and that it is the purpose of the Executive to sustain him in his undertaking whatever his determination may be. The Senators left satisfied.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a boat containing seven rebels, with a flag of truce, was seen coming across the Potomac from the mouth of Quantico creek. Capt. Adams of the 1st Massachusetts regiment went down to the shore at Budd's Ferry to receive it. When within about one thousand yards from the Maryland side, the rebels in the boat threw overboard a barrel which they anchored like a buoy. Taking in the flag of truce, they then pulled back to the Virginia side as fast as possible. In the afternoon heavy firing was heard down the Potomac from Budd's Ferry.

A Man who had a Social Talk with Beauregard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Baltimore *American* of to-day contains an account of a visit of a Mr. Brommel, a merchant of Brooklyn, to Gen. Beauregard. Brommel arrived at Baltimore from Fortress Monroe. According to his report he visited Beauregard at headquarters, one mile from Richmond, on Wednesday of last week, and conversed with him. During the day, Beauregard reviewed 15,000 men of Johnston's command, a most imposing pageant, and was cheered most enthusiastically. Beauregard stated that as far as he was concerned, he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied with the repulse of the Federal army whenever it made any advance of importance. He warmly denied that aliens were prevented leaving the State of Virginia.

Passports for Persons Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The *Express* states that a few days since John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, issued what seems to be a secret order to the police relative to persons about visiting foreign countries. The order directs that every passenger bound outside of the country be examined by the police, who are to see that all have passports.

The Surveyor of the Port seized to-day the ship Joseph W. Dyer, two sixteenths of which are owned by Jas. Phillips, of Louisiana.

Massachusetts Items.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The steamer State of Maine arrived and landed the State prisoners at Fort Warren to-day.

Gov. Andrew has appointed Thursday, November 21st, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, it being the anniversary of signing the original compact of Government on board the Mayflower.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The loss by the burning of Craig's mills is over $100,000, of which $25,000 is insured on the machinery, including $15,000 in the Ætna Company, of Hartford. The building contained 266 looms, belonging to various parties engaged on army flannels. 200 operatives were thrown out of employment.

Arms and Equipments from Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Arago has arrived bringing 1,176 packages of arms, and equipments and clothing consigned to Collector Barney for Quartermaster General Meigs, the whole comprising complete arms, equipments and clothing for 12,000 men.

An Admission.

NEW YORK, Thursday, October 31.—The *Tribune* admits that the rumor of Com. Dupont's secretary absconding was unfounded, and adds that it has reason to believe it was put into circulation by an enemy of that gentleman and a foe to the Government.

The Naval Expedition.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 30.—The destination of the great fleet is known at Old Point, and can be safely revealed on Saturday. One of the tugs returned this morning. The sailing vessels couldn't stand the weather outside the capes.

Couldn't Agree.

NEW YORK, Oct 31.—The jury in the Savannah pirate's case reported that they were unable to agree; whereupon the papers were taken from them, and they were discharged from its further consideration.

The Savannah Pirates.

The Jury in the pirate case stood eight in favor of conviction, and four for acquittal.

Buena Vista Avenged.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 30th.]

With Fredericktown, Wild Cat, Rich Mountain, Philippi, Carrick's Ford, Romney, Greenbrier, and Cheat Mountain, to overlay the smirch of Buena Vista, it is not likely that Indiana will soon be taunted with her unmerited disgrace again. *There has not been during this war a defeat of the Federal forces in any battle where the Hoosiers were engaged*, and we don't believe this can be said of the troops of any other State in the Union. This, of course, is not to attributed to any unusual prowess or skill in our men, but it has so happened, and the coincidence is worthy of note. The only disaster they have suffered was the capture of a platoon or two on Hatteras Island, and that was the fault of the commander who ordered the regiment away without any adequate means of defence, against the remonstrance of their officers.

The official majority of Governor Ramsey, in Minnesota, will not vary much from 6,000. All the counties being heard from, and the most of them by official returns, his majority is 5,960.

Zagonyi's Cavalry Charge at Springfield, Mo.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat, from Bolivar, 28th.]

The dispatch sent by Major Zagonyi to Gen. Fremont, giving some brief details of the affair at Springfield, and which I sent you this morning, omitted the very important fact that when he retired from Springfield he left forty of the Body Guard there to guard his wounded and retain possession of the town. There is no doubt that the place is in full possession of our forces to-night, or if it is not, that it will be by morning.

Holman's sharp shooters left here in wagons early this morning for the place; and Carr's Second Illinois cavalry regiment must be in close proximity, if not in actual possession of the town by this time. Our regiment of Sigel's division will also move forward by a forced march thither, at midnight. Major Zagonyi's force, which encamped five miles south of Bolivar last night, have likewise started again for the scene of their most brilliant exploit.

Such further particulars as we get in relation to Major Zagonyi's affair at Springfield, stamps it as even a more brilliant, as it was a more decisive, fight than was at first supposed. The loss of the Major will probably be narrowed down to about six killed, and twelve or fifteen wounded. All of the wounded were left in good hands at Springfield, and will be tenderly cared for. The charge of the Body Guard upon the rebels as they were drawn up in line to receive them is described as most terrific. They literally mowed down everything which came in their path. Every individual member of the Guard performed prodigies of valor, the Major particularly distinguishing himself. One of the sergeants of one of the companies had no less than three horses killed under him, and came out unscathed at last. The body servant of the Major was killed, but not before he himself had laid three rebels low.

A rebel soldier in close proximity to the Major, with his pistol presented to his breast, had his arm completely severed from his body by a scientific blow from the Major's sabre, which was subsequently passed through his body.

I have been unable to obtain a list of the killed and wounded, but shall forward it to you to-morrow, from Springfield. It is stated that Lieut. Kennedy, of Capt. Foley's (third) company, is among the wounded.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Major White. Major Zagonyi says he had been sick, and is inclined to the belief that he has been taken prisoner; but there is a rumor that he went into Springfield subsequent to Zagonyi's departure, and in a skirmish with the enemy lost five or six men.

Incidents of Ball's Bluff—The Massachusetts 15th on Dress Parade.

On Thursday evening the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, which is encamped on the place on which General Stone's tent is pitched, held its first parade since the battle. The scene was impressive and touching. Less than half the numerical force of the regiment before the battle were present. Some companies marched into line with less than twenty men, many of them without arms, many without uniforms, but none without brave and manly hearts. After the parade the regiment was formed in square, and their noble and gallant Col. Devens made them an address, to which even a faithful verbal report would do injustice, for no description could reproduce the tender, subdued fervor with which the Colonel first spoke, the electric sympathy by which his men were affected, or the earnest determination with which the question was asked and answered, "Soldiers of Massachusetts, men of Worcester county, with these fearful gaps in your lines, with the recollection of the terrible struggle of Monday fresh upon your thoughts, with the knowledge of the bereaved and soul stricken ones at home, weeping for those whom they will see no more on earth, with that hospital before your eyes filled with wounded and maimed comrades, I ask you now whether you are ready again to meet the traitorous foe who are endeavoring to subvert our Government, and who are crushing under the iron heel of despotism the liberties of a part of our country? Would you go next week? Would go to-morrow? Would you go this moment?" And one hearty "Yes," burst from every lip.

Gen. Lander was much more severely wounded in the fight at Edwards's Ferry, on Tuesday, than was at first reported. He was shot while on foot, encouraging two companies of his men, in the extreme advance, to prevent a regiment of the enemy occupying a wooded eminence commanding our position at Edwards's Ferry, which eminence was regarded by the General as very valuable as a strategic point. This he effected by sheltering his men behind the natural defences of the place, by the excellent marksmanship of the Andrew sharpshooters, and by the enemy's never being able to ascertain the numbers opposed to them. Gen. Lander remained in the field for an hour after being wounded, and until the enemy was completely repulsed.

Arms of the Massachusetts Troops.

Complaint having been made that Col. Devens's Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment was armed with the smooth-bore musket, and so, as is alleged, unfairly matched against the rebels at Ball's Bluff, Gov. Andrew makes an elaborate statement of how the Massachusetts troops are armed. Thirteen regiments have the Enfield rifle, two the Springfield smooth-bore of modern pattern. The smooth-bore was even preferred by some of the Colonels, as indeed it is doubtless a superior arm for close and constant work. Col. Lee's regiment had the rifles, and Col. Devens's the smooth-bore; and Gov. Andrew says that had it been preferred by Gen. Baker to advance only such troops as were armed with rifles, there were plenty of Massachusetts men in his command, so armed, that might have been taken, and the 15th regiment left behind. But their muskets seem to have been quite as serviceable as those of the 20th, and it should not therefore, be objected that they were not well armed. The Governor says:

I cannot close without doing homage to the brilliant heroism and intelligence with which our Massachusetts officers and men conducted themselves in that unequal contest which has given to the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth a fame undying as the country they defended, and has commanded for them a gratitude as sincere and perennial as the affections of the heart of man.

Mr. Lawler, who was arrested some time ago at Crestline, Ohio, bearing dispatches to the rebel confederacy, attempted to escape from For. Lafayette, Sunday morning. He had a wash tub and life-preserver, with which he expected to make his way to the shore. A sentinel discovered the gentleman, who tried the virtue of a bag of gold, which did not pass, and he was returned to prison.

SCENES AT WILD CAT.—The cold corpses of Zollicoffer's men, slain in the attack on Camp Wild Cat, were buried somewhat unceremoniously; and the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing of a visit to the field, says: "One of the Secesh had not been well buried and one hand stuck out. He is reaching for his land warrant," says one.

WOLVES NEAR MADISON, WIS.—Mr. J. D. Sandford, of Middleton, brought to our office four prairie wolves to-day, which he killed on his farm last night by means of strychnine. They had been troubling his sheep, and had killed several. Last evening he provided them a free entertainment of fresh mutton, seasoned with strychnine. This morning, he found the dead bodies of four wolves and a skunk that had been the partakers of his hospitality. The wolves are about the size of a well developed pointer, with a handsome, thick covering of gray hair.—*Madison Journal.*

PRICE OF HORSES IN IOWA.—Captain Rankin has thus far purchased near eleven hundred horses for the Third Regiment of Iowa Cavalry. The average price is under $100 per head. This is very low, considering that they have been purchased with certificates at a time when money is in great demand. The horses were purchased here and at various points in the country. They were inspected carefully; good judges think the entire lot very fine. Capt. Rankin informs us that he has made a requisition on Washington for $122,675—the estimated price of 1,275 horses, which Col. Bussey wishes.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47......STATE STREET......No. 47. Has the sale of these Popular Stoves. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED.—[illegible]

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—An experienced and energetic man to take the position of 2nd Lieutenant in a Cavalry Company now in camp. Any one possessing the above qualifications, and who can bring thirty men with him, can have the above position. Address P. O. Box 372, Chicago, Ill. no1-h68-2t

WANTED—Two good Trumpeters and one Saddler for a Cavalry Company, now in camp at Camp Douglas. Address P. O. Box 373, or apply at No. 1 Metropolitan Block, up stairs. no1-h69-3t

WANTED—A Situation as Seamstress, caring of children, or to do light chamber work, by a young girl having good references. Address "M. A. T.," at this office. no1-h51-1t

FOR SALE.—One hundred thousand feet Assorted Lumber for sale at a liberal discount to cash purchasers. Inquire of J. E. THROOP, SON & CO., 253 South Water street. no1-h58-1w

TAKEN UP.—A Red Steer, about three years old, came to my premises on South Clark street, just beyond the city limits. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs. [no1-h9-3t] P. MEECHAN.

BOARDING.—Wanted by a young gentleman, a stranger in the city, a furnished room with board. With a widow lady living retired preferred. Address "C. D. H.," Chicago Post Office. no1-h59-1t

FOR COUNTY JUDGE—M. A. ROSKE offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of County Judge, at the election to be held on Tuesday next, the 5th of November, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens. no1-h44-4t

$500 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED COOK COUNTY REAL ESTATE. Address "Money," P. O. Box 6117. no1-h53-1t

$20 REWARD—Lost on Thursday, the 31st ult., in going from the Sherman House to W. A. Butters & Co., thence to Central Depot, thence on State street Cars to Harrison street, a package of One Hundred Dollars in currency. The above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to this office. no1 h49-1t

MISSOURI MONEY WANTED. We are paying Ninety Cents for Missouri money and Eighty Cents for the Discredited. WRIGHT & BRO., 36 Clark street. no1-h48-1w

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SAY that WALTER KIMBALL, Esq., the present efficient Clerk of the Superior Court, is not a candidate for that office, and that he retires in my favor. no1-h6-4t THOMAS B. CARTER.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at 268 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no4-h51-1w

COMMISSION BUREAU AND General PURCHASING AGENCY. Books, Cards, Law Books, Blank Books, Stationery, Envelopes, Playing Cards, Prints, Gloves, Cheap Publications, Fishing Guns, and Sporting Articles, Letter and Printing Papers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Pianos, Horses, in fact Merchandise of Every Description, Purchased and forwarded to any part of the West. Where directions as regards shipments are given, they will be STRICTLY and FAITHFULLY followed. If there are no directions are given I will ship by the safest and most expeditious conveyance. The undersigned, long and favorably known in the Book and Cheap Publication Business, being in daily receipt of orders from his old customers and numerous friends, to furnish them with many articles not connected with the trade, has, in order to insure the wants of all and afford greater facilities for so doing, opened at 103 Madison street, Chicago, A GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY, For the special accommodation of any who may favor him with their patronage. His long experience in buying, and familiarity with merchandise of every description, together with his extensive acquaintance in all the principal cities, warrants him in assuring all parties that they can rely on his selections, both as to quality and price, and rest assured he will best serve their interests. He will not be [illegible] in his endeavors to satisfy their wishes and protect their interests in the purchasing of any article they may be in want of. To parties living in inland towns, or those wishing many articles that can only be procured in this city, or at the East, it is a great advantage, as they can have ANY goods they may wish purchased and sent to their address, either by mail or express, and at the same price (if not lower) than they could buy were they on the spot themselves. All Communications receive prompt attention. ANY INFORMATION WANTED Promptly transmitted without charge. I only require that ONE-THIRD of the cost of the article desired be sent to me with the order so as to save me from loss in the matter. Address all communications to JOHN W. NORRIS, no1-g781-1t 103 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

POTATOES FOR SALE.—800 bushels of fine NESHANNOCK POTATOES For sale in lots of 50 bushels and over. This offers a good opportunity to families wishing to supply themselves for the winter. S. A. JUDSON, 138 South Water street, office with C. S. Dole & Co. no1-h38-2t

DAY & CURTISS, Agents for the sale of the ILLINOIS STARCH, OF OTTAWA, ILL., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Our business is exclusively Commission for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Seeds, Lard, Tallow, and other Country Products. Office and Store No. 10 Dearborn street, Chicago, POST OFFICE DRAWER 6216. Advances made on Consignments. FRED. S. DAY. [no1-h3-3t] JACOB S. CURTISS.

DOWNER'S GENUINE BOSTON KEROSENE. I am pleased to announce that the Downer Kerosene Oil Company having reduced their price on Oil, we offer the above STANDARD OIL At greatly reduced prices, both Wholesale and Retail. CHAS. L. NOBLE. no1 g989-1t

CHARLES READE'S NEW NOVEL. ANNOUNCEMENT: THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH; OR, MAID, WIFE AND WIDOW. A New Novel by the author of "Peg Woffington," "Never Too Late to Mend," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," &c. 8 vo., Cloth $1.25 Paper, 75 cts.

CECIL DREEME, By THEODORE WINTHROP, Late Major in the U. S. Army, and author of "The March of the N. Y. 7th Regiment," and, "Washington as a Camp," in the Atlantic Monthly. With a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS. Ready this day, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price......$1.00.

MANUEL FOR OFFICERS, Containing instruction in the preparation of Rolls, Returns and Accounts required of Regimental and Company Commanders. 12 mo., Cloth......$2.00.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE, By GEO. B. McCLELLAN. 8 vo., Cloth......$3.50.

Either of the above free by mail on receipt of price. Address JOHN R. WALSH, Bookseller, Corner Madison st. and Custom House Place, no1 h5-1t Chicago, Ill.

DOWNER'S GENUINE KEROSENE. New York Regent Coal Oil, CARBON ILLUMINATING OIL, IN ANY DESIRED QUANTITY. LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS! And every description of Kerosene Goods, AT THE LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM OF Chas. L. Noble, No. 115......LAKE STREET......No. 115. [oc276-1stp]

SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK. THE GREAT CURE THE GREAT CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE. FOR FEVER AND AGUE. [illegible]

PORK HOUSE AND SLAUGHTERING ESTABLISHMENT FOR RENT.—[illegible]

VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! VOTES! —AND— Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills! Election Handbills, printed in strictest confidence, and at short notice, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

VOTES IN ANY QUANTITY quickly printed on steam presses, by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

TAKE NOTICE—Votes and ELECTION handbills printed to order by WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY—Supply yourself with VOTES at Tribune Office.

SECURE YOUR ELECTION by ordering your VOTES of oc31-3t WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general BANKING BUSINESS, Buying and selling EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE, Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. oc16g989-2w-net E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Wanted.

WANTED—Agents to sell Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding for the sides of doors and windows. Also, Bradstreet's Japan Iron Weather Strips. Any smart man can make $5 per week. Address, J. R. BRADSTREET, Bonney's Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. ocl1x1w

WANTED—A situation as an outside clerk or salesman, in a wholesale house. Would not object to travel, having had two years' experience in that line. Address "A," P. O. Box 3150. oc31x2t

WANTED—A man of experience in business wishes a situation as salesman, or would like to obtain a partnership in some good business, he having a cash capital to invest. Address "N. E." at this office. oc31x2t

WANTED.—Twelve Buglers wanted immediately for the First Regiment "Yates Sharp Shooters." Applications will be received at the Recruiting Office here, or by letter, until Nov. 5th. FRED. W. MATTESON, oc31-h-1w Mayor 1st Reg't Yates Sharp Shooters.

Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4352.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—An American or German, who understands the retail business, to go to a town on the Mississippi river. Must be well recommended by last employers. Apply immediately to JOHN MARDER, Chicago Type Foundry.

LUMBER WANTED—In exchange for a good pair of horses and harness. Address Box 6143, Chicago P. O. oc31-h35-3t

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, oc4-g785-1m No. 28 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of the undersigned, 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and furniture for sale. For particulars, apply at the office of GROVES & MORRIS, Canal street, between Randolph and Washington streets. JAMES H. MORRIS.

TO RENT—A well finished two-story House on Price Place, near Halsted street, containing nine rooms, water in the house, &c. Inquire of W. MEGLADE, 174 South Desplaines, or 362 South Clark street.

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 233 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on the first story and six on the second, is supplied with gas furnaces—hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and is in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. oc31-g860-2w

TO RENT—To a gentleman, one unfurnished room, in the third story of a first-class brick house situated on the North Side, within two minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, and one block from Lake Michigan. The house is occupied by a very small and quiet family. Address, with references, Post Office Box 1001.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good hotel man. For further information inquire of A. MOORE, Eagle Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 50 by 130 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining 50 by 60 feet; both have 60 feet river front. Also, two first class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. [oc1-g802-1m] R. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent or sale. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with Bank Vaults. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 410 Wabash avenue, in complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the stated rent, and without doubt can be rented for any length of time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. GOODRICH for particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe streets (up stairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached, suitable for a family, also room for single gentlemen, at 162 South Clark street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at 123 North Wells street.

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1918.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 40 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 60 [illegible] street. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

A LADY WITH A SMALL family, occupying a large brick house within a few minutes walk from the Post Office, is desirous of renting two furnished rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those looking for a pleasant home for the winter, please address, "Home," through the Post Office.

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 80 acres, 150 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the finest farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. M. HOLLY & CO., 79 South Water Street.

FOR SALE.—A first class bakery store centrally situated up, now doing a good paying business, and in one of the best locations in Chicago; together with stock, &c. Will be sold 25 per cent below cost. Apply on the premises, No. 3 South Desplaines street, between Randolph and Washington.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. GOODRICH, Lake Forest.

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY—For sale a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 10x20, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Machinery of a [illegible]. Apply to THOMAS BUCHANAN, Superintendent, [illegible] at the Shops of the Company, West Side.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, Dry Goods and Embroideries AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, No. 82 Lake street, an assorted stock of seasonable Dry Goods. Also, a splendid assortment of Rich Embroidered Setts, of desirable styles; Embroidered Collars, Ladies' Hosiery, Linen Bosoms, &c. Also, an invoice of Gentlemen's White, Linen Bosom Shirts. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, oc29-h8-4t Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 Lake street. An Assorted Stock AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 82 Lake street, a large variety of Goods, principally Groceries, selected expressly for a Suttler's Tent, comprising every article required. We consider this a good chance for Suttlers to obtain a complete outfit for Sutler's trade. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, oc29-h9-3t Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, LIQUORS AT AUCTION. We will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, an invoice of WINES. Just received from New York. Also—An invoice of Brandy, Gin and Wine, for account of whom it may concern to pay charges. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, oc29-h10-3t Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 82 Lake street. New Furniture AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, one of the largest assortments of New Furniture yet offered, consisting of PARLOR SUITS, In Black Walnut and Brocatelle, Black Walnut and Damask, Mahogany and Hair Cloth; Easy Chairs, Rockers, Marble Top Centre Tables, Whatnots, in every variety. CHAMBER SETTS, In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and Enameled Chamber Setts, Marble and Plain Tops; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sofas, etc., etc. Also—Dining Tables, Chairs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, &c. Also, an invoice of Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, fresh from the manufacturer, and will be sold for cash, without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, no1-h47-4t Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 82 Lake street, the entire Furniture of two families leaving the city, and goods removed to store for convenience of sale. The above goods consist of a general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, one double water Back Cooking Stove, in good order, together with Crockery, Glass Ware, Curtains, Mirrors, &c. &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, no1-h48-4t Auctioneers.

BUCK GLOVES, AT AUCTION. We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 1st at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 82 Lake street, an invoice of Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, fresh goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, no1 h43-1t Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

AUCTION SALE OF Furniture, STOVES, JEWELRY & CROCKERY. H. ALEXANDER, No. 107 Dearborn Street, Will sell this FRIDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, at his rooms, a choice assortment of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, &c. Also, an invoice of Jewelry, Crockery, Glass Ware, Setting Machines and Stoves.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK, THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, to which we invite the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Nov. 4th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, will be sold Undershirts, Drawers, Wool Socks, Hose and Half Hose, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Gloves, Prints, Shawls, Gray and Blue Flannels. Sale positive. Terms cash. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, [Opposite the Tremont House.] Regular Sale Days, At their Salesrooms. DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. BOOTS AND SHOES, EVERY THURSDAY. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS. Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc11-ly Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and second-hand Furniture, Stoves, &c. &c. On SATURDAY, Nov. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, Wool Shirts, Drawers, and Socks, Silk Neckties, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, At our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street, Opposite the Tremont House. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO., AUCTION GROCERY HOUSE 38 DEARBORN ST. On Thursday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M., At Salesrooms, 80 packages, by catalogue, Candies, Paper, Liquors, and general Groceries. Also—White Lead, Brass Bags, &c. On Friday, Nov. 1st, at 10 A. M., At No. 14 State street, By order of Sheriff and Attorneys, representing [illegible] claims against John Ellis, [illegible] stock of goods, consisting of [illegible] ready at salesrooms on Thursday. Terms cash.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, GLASGOW, CITY OF WASHINGTON, VIGO, CITY OF MANCHESTER, BOSPHORUS, ETNA, [illegible] Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight Iron Sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. For further information, apply in Chicago to [illegible] General Western Agent, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago. Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight at rates on through bills of lading. Apply for information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 52 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

THE NEW BANK LAW.

We give place this morning to an elaborate argument in favor of the Union Bank Law, to be voted on next Tuesday. The reader will observe that its force depends on the assertion, oft repeated, that the defects of the law can be easily repaired by the Legislature! The post-note clause, says the writer, "ought to be and may be repealed." The provision of the Ohio la, requiring specie to be kept in the vaults at all times to the amount 30 per cent. of the circulation, he says, may be added to this law as an amendment by the Legislature. We ought, he thinks, to adopt this law as an antidote to the existing law, and then remove the objectionable features, and fix it all up, afterward. We confess this is the first time since the decision was pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State Bank of Ohio, that we have heard it seriously argued that a Legislature could interfere with *vested rights*. The charter of the State Bank of Ohio declared that in lieu of all taxes, general or special, State, county, or town, the Bank should pay into the Treasury 6 per cent. of its net profits. The amount of revenue derived this source not being as large as was expected the people very generally demanded that the Bank should be placed back on the old footing of taxation according to dollars and cents like all other property. The Bank, through its officers and stockholders, protested against the movement as unjust and illegal, appealing to their charter and taking firm ground on the rights therein granted. Nevertheless the taxing party carried the election, and sent up to Columbus a Legislature pledged to carry out their views. The tax law was passed. The Bank refused to pay. The Legislature then passed what was known as the "Crowbar Law," directing the county treasurer to summon posses, to open the bank vaults by force, and to take therefrom the amount of the tax. Accordingly the vaults of several of the branches were opened by violence, in some instances accompanied by bloodshed, and the required sum of specie removed to the treasury of the State. The foreign stockholders brought suit in the U. S. District Court, before Judge McLean, against the county treasurers, to recover their money. The Judge decided without hesitation that the Legislature could not touch the vested rights of the Bank without the consent of the Bank itself, and that the money must be refunded. Not satisfied with the result, the State authorities took an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the decision of Judge McLean was reaffirmed by a full bench.

Is it seriously contended that after the various branches of the Union Bank are organized in due form of law, after doing business in the manner prescribed in their charter, the Legislature may come in and compel them to keep specie in their vaults to the amount of 30 per cent of their circulation? or to haul in their post notes? or to do any other single thing which they, (the bank directors), choose not to do? The idea is absurd. The thing is impossible. Does not everybody remember that, in framing amendments to the general banking law last winter, it was conceded on all hands that the *vested rights* of the banks could not be touched—that the amendments must be so framed as to apply only to cases where the banks had violated the law and thus forfeited their rights, or to banks which might be organized hereafter? But, if the power actually existed to deprive the Bank of the extraordinary privileges granted in its charter, what assurance have we that the Legislature *would* enact the necessary amendments? None at all. All the objectionable features, which the writer of this communication points out, were passed by one Legislature without compunction. What guarantee is there that the next Legislature will do its work any better?

There are other manifest errors in the communication to which we refer—for instance, that we must have banks, that is, more banks than we now have; that the mutual liability of the branches gives greater security to the whole structure, etc. We deny, in the first place, that we need any more banks than we have now got. We believe that all banks of issue are an injury to the community. And as to the mutual liability of the branches we think it more likely that the failure of one would knock over all the others, than that the others would be able to rally around and hold that one up.

BAKER'S FORLORN HOPE.

Crossing a river in the face of an enemy is one of those rare achievements that occur to but few military leaders. Indeed, the instances within the last century might be counted on the fingers of one hand. By whomsoever accomplished, and by the best of troops, it has never been done without a terrible loss of life. With these acknowledged premises, let us examine the affair on the Potomac, ten days ago. Our military line, commencing at Harper's Ferry, followed the Maryland side of the river to Chain Bridge, a few miles above Washington, and crossing there into Virginia took a circle around to Alexandria, where it again crossed to Maryland. In Virginia, our furthest advance was not more than ten miles distant. The enemy, strong at all points from the Occoquan to Manassas, Centerville and along the direction of our lines, was believed to be dangerously strong upon our right, with Leesburg as the rallying stronghold of their left. If then, an advance should be made toward Manassas or Aquia Creek, in either case there would be a large body of rebels to the North of our troops, threatening them.

Understanding this to be the situation, it is plain that our first duty was to dislodge the enemy at Leesburg. There were two ways by which this could be accomplished; one, by an advance of troops already in Virginia, the other by crossing directly in front of Leesburg. Gen. McClellan seems to have chosen both. The movement of McCall's division to Drainsville, half way to Leesburg on the Virginia side, was the first step. The concentration of Gen. Banks's and Gen. Stone's division, opposite Leesburg, including Geary's regiment marched from Harper's Ferry, was the next step. Edwards's Ferry was the point of easiest transit, and besides it was on the direct line of communication with McCall, at Drainsville. But to throw over this great body of troops in the face of the rebel battery that held the crossing, would be to waste their lives in an almost fruitless endeavor. Life must be lost, and prudence dictated a feint in another quarter, by a "forlorn hope" that should itself receive the shock of battle. This was assigned to Colonel Baker. He seems to have understood that himself and his brave men were to be a sacrifice for the whole army, and to have undertaken it without complaint. He made his will on Saturday; bade a last farewell to his friends; accepted his order as his death warrant; and rushed into the field. He knew that of the 2,000 comprising this forlorn hope not one half would get back alive; and he felt that his own blood would mingle with theirs. There was no reluctance, no holding back, no fear of death either in him or his men, but all, conscious of the terrible service required of them, seemed one in the resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

This is why Colonel Baker made that gallant fight at Ball's Bluff. He followed his instructions and literally sealed them with his blood. That day's work will live in history. The story has not been half told, and yet it reads like a romance. Every man was a hero. It is said that the struggling survivors of that dreadful day, [illegible] told that they had successfully held the enemy while the great body of their comrades crossed the river below without a hurt, found no words to express their satisfaction and could hardly check the emotions that came bursting from the heart. Brave men! Their lives had purchased the crossing that else would have been attended with greater cost. History may be challenged for an equal of that day. It was the Thermopylae of this war.

But the plan failed, and why? Gen. McCall was not at Drainsville when most wanted. He had gone back under orders,—whose? that's the question. The troops of Generals Banks and Stone were on the Virginia side, with a powerful enemy in front of them, and no reinforcement in Virginia nearer than twenty miles. They, too, were reluctantly compelled to abandon the advantage that Baker had gained for them, lest a greater slaughter than that of Monday should ensue, so the enterprise failed. Ten hundred precious lives were offered up, and no good attained. And this closes the first chapter.

The Presumptions Sustained.

CAIRO, Oct. 28, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the TRIBUNE of the 25th inst., you make some severe comments on a telegraphic account of an expedition into Kentucky, under command of Major J. J. Weed.

Presuming myself to be the "J. J. Weed" intended, I desire to correct some errors—not in the dispatch, but in your *presumptions*. You presume that we took all the bacon, corn and oats, and yet stronger, that we "scooped out all the movable property except the negroes." Of course, it was only a presumption, but your reasoning goes before the country as if based on facts, and may have an injurious effect. I acted under written instructions, from a competent General. I fulfilled the directions to his, as well as to my own entire satisfaction, and brought away all we could move, which we thought could be used in aid of the rebellion, or to the detriment of the Government. We found on the place thirty slave women and children, most of them being very small and probably not one of whom could earn a decent living in Illinois. Only one other belonged on the place, and that was an old man, who had probably hid to keep us from taking him away. We did not see him. My orders *did not include such chattels*, and not wishing to undertake to provide bread and shoes for them (both of which they evidently needed,) I left them, and believe me, Mr. Editor, you would have done the same. Yours, &c.,

JOHN J. MUDD, 2d Ill. Cavalry.

REMARKS.

Giving the gallant Major the full benefit of his explanation, but denying emphatically that "we would have done the same, we cannot see wherein the article complained of has done him the slightest injustice. We did not intimate that the officer in command of the expedition transgressed his orders. We supposed that he obeyed them strictly. It was the *orders* on which we were commenting, and not on the subordinate officer who was directed to execute them.

It seems from the confessions of Maj. Mudd, that our "presumptions" were facts, when we said that, in addition "to the mules and "horses taken on the rebel Colonel's plantation, there was little doubt but the expedition "helped themselves to whatever corn, oats "and bacon were found on the premises, but "that not a 'nigger' was touched." Major Mudd calls this "injurious presumptions," but he admits, nevertheless, that said "presumptions" are true, and that his detachment did take away all that it could move, which he thought could be used in aid of the rebellion, or to the detriment of the Government." Very well, that point is settled. Next he tells us that he did not take away a "contraband"—because his orders did not include such chattles. This also harmonizes exactly with what we stated. It is no answer that the thirty slaves found on the plantation were women and children and one old man. Had they been all able bodied males, the instructions would not have permitted the Major to touch that sacred description of rebel "property." The overseer was taken, and everything else that could be used in aid of the rebellion or to the detriment of the Government was "scooped out and carried off," save the human chattels which made a traitor of Col. Turner; but the ingrained reverence for the "divine institution" would not permit the General Commanding, to give the detachment authority to seize that description of "property" which a rebel values above all things on this earth. His heart is set on his slaves. They are the cause of his treason, and in the eyes of our Paducah General are too sacred to seize and confiscate. We ask again, why is it, that loyal men feel this superstitious veneration for slavery?

Hits from Vanity Fair.

Vanity Fair of November 2d, contains some capital things. The frontispiece represents a group of half a dozen persons whom a fierce Zouave is addressing. On the face of each one is depicted the most intense attention and anticipation. Underneath the group is written as follows:

A SUBLIME CONCLUSION.

Returned Volunteer.—"Well, after he had burned two railroad bridges, and informed the rebels of our movements, we caught him; and by Jove we took him and——"

Excited Listeners.—"What? What?"

Returned Volunteer.—(With dreadful emphasis)—"*Made him take the oath of allegiance, sir!*"

The point is not hard to discover. Swearing captured rebels and then turning them loose is one of the biggest errors committed in the whole catalogue of stupidities and blunders which have characterized the conduct of this war.

This week's cartoon in *Vanity Fair* represents John Bull and Louis Napoleon as "guardian angels," each with wings, sheltering and protecting secessia personified by Jeffy Davis, with a branch of cotton in his arms. The text for this cut is a sentence taken from the New York *Herald*, viz: "Information has been received "here (at Washington) that Messrs. Slidell "and Mason, the rebel Ministers to France "and England, are authorized to place the "Southern Confederacy for a limited period "under the protection of those powers." A cat on the one side of the "guardian angels" and death's head on the other, are the silent but significant comments which *Vanity* makes on the proposed protectorate.

Col. Geary's Regiment Travel to Edwards's Ferry.

Col. Geary's 28th Pennsylvania regiment, stationed on the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and which had the gallant skirmish at Bolivar Heights only a few days before, marched to Edwards's Ferry, to participate in the Leesburg movement. The order was received at noon on Tuesday, 22d, and although the regiment was scattered over a distance of twenty miles, it was called in and moved down the river road before the evening. They marched all night, in a cold, dense fog, over a hard road, and at 3 A. M. took a couple of hours' nap opposite Conrad's Ferry, throwing themselves down in the wet grass, with no other shelter against the rain than their blankets. At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning the men reached Edwards's Ferry, but it was too late. The failure of that part of the enterprise which had been entrusted to Gen. McCall, had spoiled the whole, and our troops that had already crossed were obliged to return. Geary's regiment remained at Edwards's Ferry until Thursday morning, when they started back again, having the satisfaction to hear the taunts of the "secesh" pickets who now lined the other side of the river. A march of some 40 miles, like this of Geary's, is no slight matter. And yet, our official news purveyors at Washington would have it that nothing was intended but a "reconnoissance."

Promotions.

Under the present administration of the War Department, there is a chance for men of merit to rise from the ranks. The ability that created the Marshals of France under Napoleon will have full opportunity under Cameron. On Friday last he searched the regular army for sergeants who had brains, experience, and virtue, and conferred upon twenty-five of them commissions as second lieutenants. Their future is in their own hands.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS.—The 37th Illinois regiment, Col. Julius White of Chicago, now encamped with Gen. Pope's division at Otterville, Mo., have been turning a "secesh" printing office to account by the publication thereof of "*The Camp Register*." Lieut. Colonel Myron S. Barnes and Rev. Edward Anderson, Chaplain, appear as the responsible editors; and though small for its size, the paper is packed with interesting items. The health of the 37th is said to be good, although Otterville is full of sick people and every home a hospital. It was expected the regiment would move forward to Warsaw very soon.

☞ Gen. Sherman has left Louisville and is with the army on the Nashville Road, a circumstance that is supposed to mean business, while half a dozen good regiments are on the way from Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, to reinforce him. The latest from Central Kentucky is that our boys are after Zollicoffer. The latest from Eastern Kentucky is that Nelson was moving toward Prestonburg.

Gallant Exploit of the Illinois 9th, up the Cumberland River.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD STEAMER LAKE ERIE No. 2, EDDYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26, 1861.

Last evening, Major Phillips, with 300 of the 9th Illinois Regiment, started on an expedition from Paducah. Stopping at Smithland, your correspondent determined to make one of the party.

After getting a pilot and guide, and steaming up the Ohio a short distance, we returned and went up the Cumberland to what is called the Old Forge, where we left the boats for a march of nine miles into the country to attack an encampment of rebels. The brave boys marched the whole distance in the night, without a murmur—Maj. Phillips, ever active and watchful, giving his orders with promptness and decision, which the soldiers obeyed as promptly.

A little after daylight we wheeled into column by companies about twenty rods from the camp of the rebels, who first took us for friends, but quickly perceiving their mistake, formed across the road and commenced firing. Maj. Phillips ordered a charge, which the boys executed at a double quick, but the enemy broke and fled in every direction. When the Major ordered the men to fire, then began the fun. The enemy rushed to the roadside and hills, and turned and fired upon our troops. Buckshot and ball flew thick and fast. Wherever the shot fell thickest, there was the Major, cheering on his men. Capt. Keiffner, of Co. B, 9th Illinois Regiment, led the advance, and truly may he be said to have lead, for he was the first to reach the encampment. He was slightly wounded by a pistol ball, which your correspondent quickly avenged by sending one of Colt's pills through the head of his assailant. Too much cannot be said in praise of Capt. Armstrong and Capt. Robinson, and the officers and men under them. They were mostly raw troops, but behaved like veterans. And I feel proud to belong to the same Brigade. Gen. Paine's son accompanied the expedition, and was under fire, cheering the men and pointing out to our sharpshooters the flying rebels.

It is impossible to say how many are killed. I saw six, and heard of more than three times that number. We had three men wounded slightly, besides Capt. Keiffner, before spoken of. Private Grubing, of Co. B, was shot in the groin; a private in Co. K in the arm, just as he had brought down his man. Several sharpshooters of the enemy tried their hands on the Major, but I am pleased to say he came out unharmed. We took all the horses, tents and camp equipage of the enemy.

Surgeon Hamilton accompanied the expedition. J. E. J.

From Gen. Hunter's Division.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The enclosed letter has just come to hand from a dear friend, a member of my church, and an officer in the 22d Illinois Volunteers, Gen. Hunter's Division, away out in Missouri. It is so fresh and hearty, and the news it gives so late, that I hope you will find room for it. ROBERT COLLYER.

CAMP HUNTER, near Warsaw, other side of the Osage River, Oct. 26, 1861.

REV. R. COLLYER—*Dear Sir:* It being impossible to write to all my friends in our church and out of it, I have to confine myself to a few, hoping that they may let the others know what we are about. We left Jefferson City two days after I saw you there, and have been on the march ever since until yesterday. We marched to Tipton, then to Versailles, and from there to Warsaw, where we crossed the Osage. This day is the first that we have rested, and I must try to write a letter. On our march we saw a great many houses deserted and empty. The towns through which we pass are almost entirely deserted. The Union men are very scarce; every one nearly is a secessionist. Last night two deserters from Price's army came into our camp. They were on their way to us fourteen days, having to make a circuitous route to reach us and escape. They told me that Price's army was totally demoralized, and the men were deserting very fast. They have no provisions but forage as they go along, destroying everything they cannot take with them. Among other things, they destroyed a whole flock of sheep. We are now drawing nearer and nearer to the battle ground, if there is to be one in Missouri. We all fear that the enemy will not stand, however, but retire at once into Arkansas. We are entirely destitute of news, I have seen but one paper since I left Jefferson City. If any one would send a paper occasionally it would be a great treat for us all. Queen Victoria might die, or Chicago become a moral city, and we should not know it. Soldier's life is, no doubt, a life of privation. I have had barely four night's sleep during the last week. Pilot bread constitutes the main part of our food, but we are nevertheless in good spirits and keep our powder dry. As soon as I know of anything interesting I shall write you again. Until then I am Yours truly, S.

42d Regiment Ill. Vol.

The New Bank Law.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

It is better to consult our judgment than our prejudice when we are called upon to adopt or reject a system of banking. The present general banking law has been tried, and has proved a total failure, for two reasons—one on account of radical defects in the system itself—and these are shown to be inherent in it by failures under it in all the States where it has been tried. The second cause of failure is—that men who wanted to borrow money, took hold of it and organized banks under it as a means of borrowing, instead of capitalists who had money to invest. Such adventurers would ruin any system. Now our difference between the two systems is that to enable that moneyless class of adventurers to organize banks under the new bank law, there must be a common concert between the stockholders in all the branches before the public can be so imposed upon and swindled by a worthless currency.

As no currency can be issued unless ten branches are organized, and half a million actually paid up, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to carry out a concerted conspiracy against the public. Under the present system any single bank may act alone. The Merchants' Association, after careful examination, declare that the new Bank Law has sound *principles* as the *foundation* of a successful system of banking, and *many excellent provisions*.

The objections enumerated and for which they condemn it, are well taken. But we submit the following considerations why it should be adopted as the *basis of a system of banking*—and obviate these objections by amendments:

FIRST. It is useless to talk about getting the Convention to adopt total prohibition. That was tried in 1847 and failed, although it had double the strength it now has.

SECOND. Even adopted it could not exclude the *present faulty system already fixed upon us*. With all the amendments of last session it is impossible to make anything of the *system itself* but a *total* failure.

THIRD. The system in the new Bank Law has proved successful everywhere it has been tried, in Indiana, Ohio and Iowa; and in Indiana with all the defects in the law that are pointed out by the Merchants' Association.

FOURTH. The principles of mutual liability in every branch for each and all the others, is the very best principle for the protection of bill holders ever adopted, and has everywhere that it has been tried secured a sound and convertible currency, as is shown in the Ohio, Indiana and Iowa paper now current among us.

FIFTH. As we cannot, if we would, get rid of a banking system altogether, as our present system is radically rotten, and as the new banking law system is intrinsically the best ever tried, we had better adopt it as an antidote to the one we have, and afterwards repeal its objectionable features, and engraft upon it others of a salutary class.

SIXTH. The power to issue post notes and time bills is in the Indiana law. It ought to be and may be repealed—and the provision in the Ohio law requiring 30 per cent. of the amount of circulation in specie in its vaults at all times, may be engrafted into it. The Legislature has the power to make all these changes and amendments after banks are organized under it. This power to issue post notes, &c., has never been used in Indiana.

SEVENTH. The power to discount two and a half times the paid up capital and half the amount of deposits, is in the Indiana law, and also a power to issue more than that is in the Ohio law. Notwithstanding all these powers here objected to in this law, and all those supposed defects to be found in the Ohio and Indiana laws, yet the currency issued by them is and always has been good and convertible into gold.

We would therefore suggest that it would be wise under the circumstances by which we are surrounded, to adopt this new act as the basis of a system, and go on and perfect it and get rid of the present which is a total failure. The Commissioners have no power after the stock is taken and Directors are elected. Their powers are temporary, and limited to mere ministerial acts to organize the banks in districts and receive subscriptions and cause elections of directors.

The people should not allow themselves to be deceived by a hue and cry of interested bankers and sharpers. They had better be sure and watch carefully those who are raising this cry of mad dog and stop thief.

They might perceive the bankers under this present rotten system, and a kindred class of outsiders, who are agents and interested, and straining every nerve and moving heaven and earth to introduce into circulation Canada money and Eastern bills, issued under worse systems of banking than the one now presented for approval. If money is to be thrust in upon us, issued under such bank laws in States and countries—about which we know nothing—and over which we have no control. Can we not have as good a currency made, here at home, under a better system, and one under our own control and where we can inquire and know all about it? Voters, be on your guard against these interested appeals and misrepresentations. Newspapers are made to speak the language of these interested parties who desire to keep the control and continue a circulation of depreciated paper.

This Bank bill contains the best system ever introduced into this State, and the people had better adopt it for self protection. This Bank is only allowed to charge seven per cent interest. These very men are engaged in introducing into circulation among us, Canada money payable in currency. Now when you have gone to Montreal and presented your bill, what kind of stumptail will be paid to us as currency? No such stumptail can ever be manufactured under this bill; nor can such currency circulate as [illegible] bills. A DIRECTOR, [illegible] one of the branches of the State Bank of Indiana.

☞ A regiment of regulars and ten thousand muskets are on the way from California, and will arrive by the next Steamer.

THE KINGDOM OF COTTON.

The King Oppresseth His Subjects.

A Petition of Relief and Redress of Grievances Denied.

ADDRESS OF MR. MEMMINGER ON THE PRODUCE LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Oct. 17, 1861.

To the Commissioners Appointed to Receive Subscriptions to the Produce Loan:—

GENTLEMEN:—Inquiries have been made from various quarters:

1. Whether, during the continuance of the blockade, efforts should be made to procure further subscriptions.

2. Whether the Government will authorize promises to be held out of aid to the planters, as an inducement to such further subscriptions.

The first inquiry seems to imply a misunderstanding of the scheme of the subscriptions. Many persons have supposed that the Government was to have some control of the produce itself; others that the time of sale appointed by the subscription was to be absolute and unconditional. The caption at the head of the lists, when examined, will correct both these errors. The subscription is confined to the proceeds of sales, and contains an order on the commission merchant or factor of the planter to pay over to the Treasurer the amount subscribed, in exchange for Confederate bonds. The transaction is simply an agreement by the planter to lend the Government so much money, and in order to complete the transaction, a time and place are appointed when the parties may meet to carry it out. The important point is, that it shall certainly be completed at some time, and that is secured by the engagement of the planter.

Whether that time be December or June, is simply a question of convenience, and works no injury to either party. The Government is sure of the eventual payment, and derives from that certainty so much credit; and it loses nothing because it gives its bond only when the money is paid.

It is obvious, therefore, that the subscriptions are as valuable to the Government during the blockade as after it. The blockade simply sustains the completion of the engagement. It becomes the interest of both parties to wait for a good price, and the Government will readily consent to a postponement of the sale.

You perceive, therefore, that it is desirable to continue your exertions to increase the subscriptions, *and you are authorized to say that the Government will consent to a reasonable extension of the time appointed for sales.*

3. The next inquiry is as to promise of material aid from the Government to the planters.

In answering this inquiry, I am to speak in advance of any act of Congress. What that body may see fit to do is not for me to determine. I can merely express the views of the department; these must govern your actions until reversed by a higher authority. It would be a sufficient answer to the inquiry to say that the action of the Government is settled by the Constitution. No power is granted to any department to lend money for the relief of any interest. Even the power of Congress in relation to money is confined to borrowing, and no clause can be found which would sanction so stupendous a scheme as purchasing the entire crop with a view to aid its owners. But it may be said that the Constitution and the provisional Government may be altered by Congress, and it is the duty of this department to prepare the way for such alteration, if, in its judgment, the financial necessities of the country should demand the change.

I am not disposed, then, to close the inquiry with the abrupt manner thus made by the Constitution, and will proceed to consider the subject upon its intrinsic merits.

Two plans of relief have been proposed. The one is that the Government should purchase the entire crop of the country; the other that an advance should be made of part of its value. In either case the payment is to be made by the issuance of treasury notes; and, therefore, if we put aside for the present the many and serious objections to the possession, transportation and measurement of the crop by the Government, it becomes simply a question of amount. To purchase the whole crop would require its whole value, less the amount of subscriptions made to the Government. If we estimate the whole crop of cotton at $200,000,000 and the subscription at $50,000,000, the purchase would then require $150,000,000 of treasury notes, and if to this sum be added the amount of value for other agricultural products, which would certainly claim the same benefit, the sum required would probably reach $175,000,000.

The amount called for by the other plan of making an advance would depend upon the proportion of that advance. Few of the advocates of this plan have put it lower than five cents per pound on cotton, and at the same rate on other produce. It may, therefore, be very fairly set down at about $100,000,000.

If we consider, first, the least objectionable of these plans, it is certainly that which requires the smaller sum; and, if this be found impracticable the larger must, of necessity, be rejected. Our inquiry, then, may be narrowed down to a proposal that the Government should issue one hundred millions of Treasury notes, to be distributed among the planting community upon the pledge of the forthcoming crop.

The first remarkable feature in this scheme is, that it proposes that a new government, yet struggling for existence, should reject all the lessons of experience, and undertake that which no government, however long established, has yet succeeded in effecting. The "organization of labor" has called forth many ingenious attempts, both speculative and practical, among well established governments, but always with disastrous failure. With us, however, the experiment is proposed to a new government which is engaged in a gigantic war, and which must rely on credit to furnish means to carry on that war. Our enemies are in possession of all the munitions and workshops that have been collected during forty-five years of peace; their fleets have been built up at our joint expense. With all these on hand they yet are obliged to expend nearly ten millions of dollars per week to carry on the war. Can we expect to contend with them at less than half that expenditure? Supposing that it may require two hundred millions of dollars, then the proposal is that, at a time when we are called upon to raise this large sum for the support of the Government, we shall raise a further sum of one hundred millions for the benefit of the planting interest.

For it must be observed, first, that the Government receives no benefit whatever from this advance. The money is paid to each individual planter, and, in exchange, the Government receives only his bond or note—or, if the cotton be purchased, the Government receives only certain bales of cotton. *That is to say, the Government pays out money which is needful to its very existence, and receives in exchange planter's notes or produce, which it does not need, and cannot, in any way, make use of.*

It must be observed in the next place, that treasury notes have now become the currency of the country. They are, therefore, the measures of value. In this view, it is the duty of Government to limit their issue, as far as practicable, to that amount which is the limit of its currency. Every person acquainted with this branch of political science is aware that, if the currency passes this point, it not only becomes depreciated, but it disturbs the just relations of society, precisely as though an arbitrary authority should change the weights and measures of a country. If the currency of a country should be suddenly extended from one hundred to two hundred millions dollars, that which was measured by one dollar is now measured by two, and every article must be paid for at double its former price. The Government, from the necessities of war, is the largest of all purchasers, and thus, by a kind of suicidal act, compels itself to pay two dollars for what one would formerly have purchased, and at this rate of advance two hundred millions of dollars can effect no more than one hundred million of dollars would have effected before—or, in other words, one hundred millions of dollars are actually sunk in the operation.

Such a condition of the currency the Government has anxiously endeavored to guard against. The war tax was laid for the purpose of creating a demand for treasury notes and a security for their redemption. Their redundancy has been carefully guarded against, by allowing them to be funded in the eight per cent. bonds. If necessity will compel the Government to issue, for the defence of the country and to keep out two hundred millions, it is plain that every accession must impair and will defeat all the precautions.

If the Government should undertake, for the sake of private interests, so large an increase of issues, it may hazard its entire credit and stability. The experiment is too dangerous, and relief for the planters must be sought in some other direction; and may not that remedy be found?

In the first place, let the planters immediately take measures for winter crops, to relieve the demand for grain and provisions. Let them proceed to divert part of their labor from cotton and make their own clothing and supplies. Then let them apply to the great resource presented by the money capital in banks and private hands. Let this capital come forward and assist the agricultural interest. Heretofore the banks have employed a large part of their capital in the purchase of Northern exchanges. Let them apply this portion to factors' acceptances of planters' drafts secured by pledge of the produce in the planters' hands. An extension of the time, usually allowed on these drafts would overcome most of the difficulties. This extension could safely reach the probable time of sale of the crops, inasmuch as the suspension of specie payments throughout the entire Confederacy relieves each bank from calls for coin. The banks are accustomed to manage loans of this character, and will conduct the operation with such skill as will make them mutually advantageous. The amount of advance asked from the banks would be greatly less than if advances were offered by the Government, and all the abuses incident to Government agencies would be avoided.

It seems to me, therefore, that it is neither necessary nor expedient that the Government should embark upon this dangerous experiment. It is far better that each class of the community should endeavor to secure its existence by its own exertions, and, if an effort be at once made by so intelligent a class as the planters, it will result in relief. Delay in these efforts, occasioned by vague expectations of relief from Government, which cannot be realized, may defeat that which is yet practicable.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

Bursting of a Rifled Parrot Gun—Two Men Wounded.

This morning, while Edwards's Battery was practicing at Fort [illegible], back of Upton's Hill, one of the guns, a 20 pound rifled Parrot, burst near the muzzle, and nearly two feet flew off in fragments. Though many were present witnessing the practice, fortunately no one was killed, although two privates [illegible] of the New York regiments were seriously though not dangerously wounded. So unusual a circumstance as a gun bursting at the muzzle created much interest in the event. The gun was cast this year at the West Point Foundry, was used at Bull Run, and had not been fired, in all, more than a hundred times.—*Washington Cor., 29th.*

THE NEW BANK LAW.

Opinions of the Country Press.

VOTE AGAINST IT.

[From the Quincy Whig.]

VOTE DOWN THE BANKING LAW.—We do not discover that the proposed Banking Law, to be voted upon next week, has any friends. No one claims that it provides for banking on a specie basis, and the fact that the people of this State have just suffered to the tune of about seven millions of dollars from this sort of banking, seems to be satisfactory. But we trust the excitement about the war—on which the wild cats are relying—will not cause the voters to neglect to vote upon this new wild cat law. A more important law has seldom been submitted to them, and if they neglect to vote against it, they may reasonably expect to rue the day when another batch of wild cat notes will be sown over the State. *Neglecting* to vote will not save them, for if by hook or crook the bankers can get a hundred ballots into the boxes *for* their new swindling scheme, and there should be a less number against it, the law will be *fastened* upon us. See to it when you go to the polls that you put in a ballot which reads—"*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*"

[From the Belvidere Standard.]

To sum up, all that the people will have if they adopt the bill, is a bank with numerous branches, called a specie paying bank, which *may be* so for a time, until a circulation has been obtained sufficient to make a smash-up a paying operation. If it chooses to do so, there is no law to stop it or security for the bill holders. We have had enough of the small breed of wild cats, without caring to experiment with such a big one as this *might* be made. We say *might*, for we do not wish to prejudice any man's vote. Providing the bank and branches were always in the hands of honest men, we know of no reason why they would not be a benefit to the people of the State; but, as we have said, there is too much of a *chance* for a big wild cat being let loose by this bill, for us to vote for it. There is a clause, we believe, in the bill making stockholders individually liable for the debts of the failing bank or its branches, but experience in this line has demonstrated that the feature is no safeguard whatever against the sharp operations that banks frequently inflict upon a confiding people.

We are not opposed to banks upon a specie basis, but we want a law which guarantees, under heavy penalties, that a bank of this purport shall always be what it professes to be. There seems to be nothing less than the fear of State's prison, which will keep an Illinois financier in the path of honesty.

[From the Henry County Chronicle.]

BANKING LAW TO BE VOTED ON.—Voters of Henry county, go to the election by all means. Do not stay away on any plea, lest it be sickness. Nearly every one of you have lost money enough during the last year to have paid your expenses to go to New York city and vote. By going to the election on next Tuesday, requiring from one to five hours loss of time, and voting "*against* the Banking Law on a specie basis," you will save—if enough vote that way—many dollars in time to come. This "banking law on a specie basis," is a humbug. It was gotten up by wild cat bankers. It is shrewdly framed, and tolerably well calculated to lead the people into the belief that they are going—if we adopt this—to have a system of banking equal to the States of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. This is a mistake. If it is adopted—and it can only be by a refusal of the people to vote it down—we will soon be compelled to go through another such, if not worse, financial crisis as that of '57 or spring of '61.

Voters of Henry county, do you want to assist in creating the means of your own ruin? If you do, stay away from the election and allow this humbug "banking law on a specie basis" to become a law. If you do not, go to the polls as you should, and vote against it. The reputation of our State as well as your own interests are at stake. Recollect that you are not voting for a Banking Law on any other basis by voting against this law. The last Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to establish a general system of Banking on a Specie basis, in the State of Illinois;" and it is "for" or "against" this particular law you are to vote. You can prevent a mammoth system for swindling from taking effect, or put it in active legal operation by going to the polls and voting.

[From the Freeport Journal.]

GOLD VS. RAGS.—This question is to be settled for Illinois next Tuesday. The Banking Law proposed, though called a "Specie Basis" bill, is open to abuse, and as the experience of the past three months has demonstrated that we need no paper money here, nothing at least more than United States notes, we are opposed to endorsing any Banking Law whatever. Let us have the gold, and let the "rags" alone. This is no party question, but it is a people's question, and one in which every farmer is especially interested. Wheat now brings gold in this market, and it will continue to do so just as long as the producers will refuse to take anything else. The most effective way to prevent anything else being offered them, is to frown down all propositions. We have, at terrible cost, rid ourselves of one brood of vipers. Now let us keep rid of them. There is certainly no present need of any more banks. We can get along without them. They would be very fine speculations for moneyed men, and many tools employed in helping the mater along would accumulate wealth, but the people would suffer. Every bushel of wheat in the State would really pay its tax to this new incubus. Away with it, then. *Go to the polls on Tuesday next, and have your neighbors all go, and be sure and get a ticket against the Banking Law.* Thus pronounce your verdict, and kill this measure in its incipiency.

[From the Canton Register.]

THE NEW BANKING LAW.—The matter of a home paper currency for this State is again before the people in the form of a new Banking Law, upon which they are expected to vote in the ensuing election. The law is very long—containing nearly a hundred sections—and we have not found time to peruse it; but we learn from those who have—and whom we have reason to believe understand the subject far better than we do—that there are several glaring imperfections in it, which of themselves ought to be sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of the people. Aside from these objections, however, we are opposed to it, and hope to see it defeated at the election. One of the greatest curses with which this State has had to contend; one of the greatest draw backs to its still greater and more rapid advancement in wealth and prosperity, has been its paper currency, so extensively used as to become the basis of nearly all business transactions, and almost to exclude the circulation of specie from our midst. After the severe experience of the present year we cannot think the people of this State insane enough to vote the curse upon themselves again. If they do, they certainly deserve to suffer the consequences—another financial panic—which must inevitably grow out of such a course, sooner or later.

There is no reason why the business of this State should not be transacted upon a specie basis except that the people consent to be swindled and put off with rag money by the dealers in that trash. Once let our people make a firm stand for specie and the article will soon be abundant in our midst, and our business will not be deranged every little while by the breaking of our banks, or the depreciation of our paper currency. As we have already intimated, the power to accomplish this is in the hands of the people. The resources of our State are almost entirely from agricultural products, such as must be had in the markets which we supply; and those markets almost invariably pay specie for our products. There is, therefore, no good reason why those who purchase our products for those markets should not also pay specie for them; and if the producers will only refuse to take anything but specie for their products it cannot be long ere we shall have a good specie circulation upon which to transact business.

Aside from the foregoing considerations, however, there is another reason why we think it best to reject the law which has been presented to the people of the State to vote upon: A State Convention will meet during the ensuing winter for the purpose of remodeling the fundamental law of this State, and this among other matters will be before them, and it is quite probable that the united wisdom of that body will fix upon some system of banking different from what has yet been tried in this State. If some kind of paper currency is deemed necessary for the convenience of business—which we do not deny—we do hope that the Convention will hit upon some plan by which such a currency will be made perfectly safe, and so curtailed that specie shall still remain the basis of all business transactions. Such a course would do more to establish business throughout this State upon a firm, substantial foundation than anything else of a similar nature; while, on the contrary, if a general system of indiscriminate banking be adopted it throws the gate wide open to the introduction of financial panics on any occasion whenever the controllers of our currency discover an opportunity for lining their pockets by the operation. We hope, therefore, to see the law now under consideration defeated at the ensuing election, and only a limited banking system proposed by the State Convention in its amendments to the Constitution.

Independence, Mo., in Possession of the Rebels.

Reports reach us that Independence, alternately held by Federals and rebels, is again in the possession of the latter. The enemy is collecting there in large numbers, and making threats of taking Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth.

Up to this time our conduct of the war in Missouri has simply been boys' play. The enemy is in earnest, we are not—except in the all important and Constitutional matter of returning runaway slaves.

Independence is held by traitors, and yet it is one of the first towns our forces took possession of. We are once more reminded of the words of Gen. Lane:

"In my opinion this war will never be successfully carried on so long as an army marches through a slave State as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach, and nestle down as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe and so are the ducks. When you march through a State, you must so march that traitors will feel the horrors of war."

If Gen. Lane had taken Independence, as he wanted to, three weeks ago, it would be ours now.—*Leavenworth Conservative, Oct. 27th.*

The Rumored Naval Larceny.

The report that Com. Dupont's Secretary had run off with the fleet's charts, signals, sealed orders, &c., has probably the following foundation:

NEW CODE OF NAVAL SIGNALS ADOPTED.—There is a painful rumor in circulation among the officers on this station that a clerk of one of the men-of-war has been missing for three days, and is also suspected of having taken the signal book of the vessel with him. It is supposed that he took a boat and put off to Sewell's Point, and there joined the rebels. If he has not already reached his destination, his capture will be certain, as the efficient Provost Marshal—Major Wm. P. Jones, of Fortress Monroe—immediately set his detectives on the track of the fugitive. Flag Officer Dupont has already arranged a new code of signals, so that the [illegible] of this book will [illegible].

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Major Robert Allen, the new U. S. Quartermaster of the Department of the West, denies the rumor that he was one of the squatters on the Mariposa estate who had a row with Fremont, and says:

The facts are these: I was one of a company who built a quartz mill in Mariposa county, California, at an early day, long before the estate of Gen. Fremont was surveyed or its boundaries defined. The enterprise proved a failure, and the premises were peacefully and voluntarily abandoned. There was never any dispute between Gen. Fremont and myself touching the matter.

It is now proper that I should say that I was assigned to duty in the Western Department against my express wishes, and do not remain from choice.

—The Des Moines *Journal*, a secession Democratic paper, and the *Commonwealth*, a bogus Republican paper, have consolidated under the name of the Des Moines *Times*, or this newspaper takes the place of the old ones. The *Times* is edited by Mr. J. B. Bausman, and will be a "conservative" Democratic paper.

—J. P. Kock, of Davenport, has been commissioned as Colonel of the new German regiment raising in Iowa. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the old country, and has "seen service."

—The Union State ticket in Wisconsin seems to have broken down. Mr. Bracken declines to run for Bank Comptroller, and asks all Union men to vote for Ramsay, the Republican candidate; Mr. McKindley declines to run for Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. Heg has already declined his nomination on both the Union and Republican tickets, and the former Committee have not filled the vacancy. The only remaining Union candidate not on the Republican ticket is Wm. B. Allen, for Lieutenant Governor.

—Sir Edmond Head, late Governor of Canada, has embarked at Boston, with his household, for England. The Montreal *Gazette* in reviewing his administration concludes thus:

We believe that, though being human he has erred, he has honestly sought to promote the interests of Canada; and we will conclude this very imperfect sketch of his Canadian career with the expression of a hearty wish that he may enjoy long life and happiness in his English home, and that a literary leisure may be in store for him, unrequited by any such vexations as attend colonial official life. If so, we have good ground to hope that the cause of literature will gain more than that of politics will lose.

—Surely Alexandre Dumas *père* is the most astounding *litterateur* of the age! He has written more novels, plays, and feuilletons than any other living author; he built the Chateau de Monte Christo; he bought a yacht and patronized Garibaldi; and the last thing we hear of the versatile Alexandre is that he has been "presiding" at a duel in Naples between two angry Italian politicians, MM. Petrucelli and Nicotera.

—Lord Forth's mistress was a very handsome young woman, a Mrs. Lloyd, who had separated from her husband. She was the daughter and heiress of a gentleman of property in Herefordshire. Before Lord Forth killed himself he drank nearly a quart of brandy.

Is this a Contractor's War?

A gentleman direct from Washington states to us, that in a conversation with a leading Republican of that city, and who occupies a prominent position in his party, he put the question to him: "When will there be a big fight over the Potomac?" The answer was: "There will be no fight. This is a contractor's war, and they don't want the war to end soon." The Cincinnati *Commercial* seems to be impressed by that idea, judging from the following which appeared recently:

"Unfortunately it has come to pass in these latter days (which includes an indefinite number of Administrations) that the President is walled in from the people, and only permitted to hear the truth at rare intervals. He is surrounded by an atmosphere, made up of the exhalations of the hangers-on about the Capital—the peddling politicians—the sycophants of power—the beggars of the crumbs that fall from official tables—and the rest of the sediment and froth of the usual quadrennial National boil. This atmosphere, so offensive to good citizens, asphyxiates the President and renders him dim of sight and hard of hearing. The lightnings of civil war have not yet disturbed and purified this atmosphere. There are two great forces encamped at Washington. Without the city are the circle of forts and encampments of the soldiers. Within it, the camp followers; the contractors of all degrees; the tribe of thieves, a vast multitude. While the defenders of the Govment in arms, shelter the capital from the bandits of secession, the blood-suckers are in undisturbed possession. While the bird of Jove is aloft, with the glitter of thunderbolts surrounding him, the deadliest of his enemies are sheltered under his wings. Now, while we have an army of two hundred thousand men at Washington, and when the season and the time for action have fully come, the contractors talk of delay, even of going into winter quarters, and wearing out the enemy by waiting and watching—learning, as Longfellow would have it, "to labor and to wait." This will not do. Whatever force is necessary to bring the facts into immediate contact with the Presidential organs of sense, will, must be employed, to inform the highest authority definitely, and with all necessary weight and penetration, that the policy of rendering the war subservient to the contractors has been pursued to the extremest verge of public endurance. The notion of waiting until the rebels can't march, because they will have worn out their shoes, and until they are shaken to pieces in consequence of the want of quinine, and until the soldiers damage all their good guns, is probably exploded by the opening of direct trade between the South and Europe by the line of steamers established by Yancey & Co., the Bermuda being the first arrival, and the probability of regular trips being on the cards. Wintering the Grand Army on the Potomac, if undertaken, will lead to bad, if not fatal results.

Promotion from the Ranks.

It is reported that the Secretary of War has made up his mind to promote from the ranks such soldiers and non-commissioned officers as show by their skill and bravery that they will make good officers.

We are sure that no step will be received with heartier approbation than this by the people of this country; and certainly no better means could be devised to make our soldiers fight well.

But such promotions, where they are the reward of gallant conduct in action, ought to be immediate and public. Let it be understood that to be mentioned in the dispatches of the commander will bring instant promotion, and it is not only the regulars who will win for themselves rank and honor by gallant conduct.

For the present, it would be a great advantage to many of our volunteer regiments to have a few steady, cool and intelligent non-commissioned officers from the regular army placed among them as company officers; and as the Secretary appears to be in earnest, we recommend him to fill in this manner the places falling vacant every day by the resignation of incapable volunteer captains and lieutenants.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Arrest of the Captain of the Keystone State.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 29th.]

The steamship Keystone State arrived at this port on Friday last, as has been already announced, bringing as a prize, the steamer Salvor, captured off Key West, while attempting to run the blockade. As soon as the announcement of the arrival of the Keystone State was telegraphed to Washington, an order was issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the arrest of Captain Scott, of the Keystone State, the charge being that of leaving his station. The order was telegraphed to Commander Turner, at the Navy Yard, on Saturday, and the arrest was accordingly made. It is understood that the Government considered that it was the duty of Capt. Scott to have taken his prize into Key West, and to have condemned and sold her at that place; and it is intimated that the search for the privateer Sumter required the continued presence of the Keystone State in the cruising grounds to which she had been assigned.

On the other hand, it is alleged that Capt. Scott was advised by Union citizens of Key West, and by Army officers stationed there, to take the prize to a Northern port, inasmuch as the arms on board, if sold at Key West, might, through disloyal citizens, find their way into rebel States, and be ultimately used against the Government. Acting, it is said, upon these suggestions he came to Philadelphia, as already narrated. When the cause of the action of Captain Scott is understood, the Government (unless it has additional reasons for prosecuting the matter) will probably order his release. At present, however, he is under arrest, and the command of the Keystone State has been assumed by the First Lieutenant.

Captain G. H. Scott is a native of Virginia, from which State he was appointed in 1828. He received his commission in 1857 as commander, and has seen more than seventeen years' of sea service. The above statement has been obtained from parties believed to be fully informed, and there is but very little doubt but that the matter will be finally adjusted without detriment to the reputation of a captain whose success in capturing so valuable a prize entitles him to commendation.

It is supposed that the steamer McClellan, which arrived at New York before the Keystone State reached this city, brought the complaint of the U. S. Marshal at Key West to the Government. The complaint was in substance, that Capt Scott had refused to deliver the prize vessel to the Marshal, although captured in his jurisdiction.

In addition to numerous arms a number of letters from Havana, enclosing bills of exchange upon persons in Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah were found on board the prize.

A Check on Foreign Recruiting in Illinois.

[From the Springfield Journal, 29th.]

The interloping recruiting officers so far from paying attention to Gov. Yates's request, seem determined to carry on the business with greater boldness, and we are now even advised that Col. Winslow's encampment at Princeton has been entirely broken up by these officers enticing his men away to form regiments in Missouri. The boat carrying them off, however, we are glad to learn by a special dispatch from Alton, has been intercepted by Adjutant General Mather at that place, and the stolen recruits are to be brought up to camp.

The expedition was under the command of Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th regiment, and comprised about 250 of the 46th, with Major Stolbrand and some gunners. Gen. Mather accompanied the party, to be on hand in case any emergency demanded further orders than those already given to Col. Davis.

The men were marched out to Camp Butler [illegible]

COL. BAKER AS A POET.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writes as follows:

In my comments upon the lamented Colonel Baker, I stated that, in addition to his many other intellectual gifts, he was a fine poet—a remark that was received by many with surprise. I am permitted to publish one of his fugitive pieces, written by him twelve years ago, and now in the possession of an intimate friend in this city. Observe how the last verse applies to his fate:

TO A WAVE.

Dost thou seek a star, with thy swelling crest,
Oh! wave that leavest thy mother's breast?
Dost thou leap from the prisoned depths below
In scorn of their calm and constant flow?
Or art thou seeking some distant land
To die in murmurs upon the strand?

Hast thou tales to tell of the pearl-lit deep,
Where the wave-whelmed mariner rocks in sleep?
Canst thou speak of navies that sank in pride
Ere the roll of their thunder in echo died?
What trophies, what banners, are floating free
In the shadowy depths of that silent sea?

It were vain to ask, as thou rollest afar,
Of banner, or mariner, ship or star;
It were vain to seek in thy stormy face
Some tale of the sorrowful past to trace.
Thou art swelling high, thou art flashing free,
How vain are the questions we ask of thee!

I too am a wave on a stormy sea;
I too am a wanderer, driven like thee;
I too am seeking a distant land
To be lost and gone ere I reach the strand.
For the land I seek is a waveless shore,
And they who once reach it shall wander no more.

The Great Eastern Badly Damaged.

The damage sustained by the Great Eastern, in her recent disaster at sea, was very serious. An examination of the vessel shows that, in addition to the breaking of the rudder-post, the stern-post of the ship has given way. This is a mass of iron weighing upward of six tons. It is an upright column immediately behind the screw, one end resting on and securing the heel piece, and the other attached to the stern of the ship. This is formed of plates of iron two or three inches thick, and was secured to the heel piece by an enormous iron bolt. It was urged by many scientific men that the screw shaft ought to have had a bearing in this stern-post, and that if such had been the case the screw would not have failed as it did in the voyage from America. Had the screw been provided with this bearing, and the accident happened as it has done to the stern-post, it is probable that the machinery would have been so far deranged that the screw would have been unable to work, and the great ship might not have been able to reach a port so quickly as it did after its paddles were rendered useless.

The effect of this fracture of the sternpost might have been much more disastrous than it was, for the heel piece having nothing to secure it beyond the bolts or rivets which held it to the ship's bottom, might have been torn away by the pressure against the water as the stern of the ship rose, and in that case would in all probability have taken with it a number of iron plates of the hull, and thus caused a leak, which it would have been hopeless to have attempted to stop. It is fortunate that this piece did not sink even a few inches; had it done so, the spindle would have had no place to work in, and the rudder would have been held to the ship only by the iron clam round the post. In such a state of things its movements would have been most dangerous—a mass of iron of some twenty tons weight, supported only by a band in the centre, which, had it remained attached to the ship, would have flapped about within immense force, delivering giant blows on the ship or smashing the blades of the screw and rendering it powerless. The paddle wheels will require to be reconstructed. The cost of repairing the damages externally and internally will, it is estimated, be about £10,000. The ship will be taken to Milford for the purpose of having the necessary repairs.

Saddling the Blame on Baker.

Another instance of the gross injustice of hasty judgments has just been given in the case of the heroic Baker. He was said to have disobeyed orders in his anxiety to make a military reputation for himself. Yet it now appears that he only endeavored, with sublime self devotion, to carry out written instructions found on his dead body, the paper pierced with one of the five fatal bullets by which he fell—a draft on his duty literally accepted with his heart's blood. This example of wrong done to a noble name should suggest at least as much justice in handling the characters of our officers in their perilous service as is meted to a prisoner on trial—that they shall be presumed innocent until they are proven guilty.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
are now receiving from their manufactories at
AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF
RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & GAGE,
78 LAKE STREET.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
FOR HEATING WITH ONE FIRE
A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,
A single room or a whole house,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,
And the celebrated
SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.
General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods.
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House.
Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of [illegible] LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c., &c. I am just starting again and will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard.
Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. BRAD A. WILLIAMS.

LADIES' FURS,
HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.
A complete assortment of
LADIES' FURS,
Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Real Ermine Skins.
Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS,
In great variety.
[illegible]

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, ... 11¼c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, ... 11¼c.
50 " Appleton do. ... 11¼c.
50 " Indian Head do. ... 11¼c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $37.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $34.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $32.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, ... 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS.
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1861.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 25th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours, J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.,
40 State street.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST,
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 518.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.
We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. I. WRIGHT, [illegible]
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes,
No. 30 Clark street, Chicago.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1 ... VALUE 90 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois.
No. 2 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Union Bank.
No. 3 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
Cumberland County Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co.'s B'k, Mahaiwe Bank, Bank of Ashland.
No. 4 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
Bank of America, International Bank, [illegible]
No. 5 ... VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank.
No. 6 ... VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank, Illinois State Security B'k.
No. 7 ... VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Kankakee Bank, Olympia Bank, Bond County Bank, Columbia Bank, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bull's Head Bank, Warren County Bank, [illegible]
No. 8 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 9 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
[illegible]
No. 10 ... VALUE [illegible] CENTS.
[illegible]
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
CURRENT ... [illegible]
UNCURRENT.
[illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to consign with business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
[illegible]
REFERENCES:
[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO.
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES FROM $35 to $100.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
[illegible]

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES.
[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.
THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.
[illegible]

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] and dangerous diseases, HANSON'S [illegible] OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy [illegible] Apply freely to the Throat and Chest [illegible]. This Ointment has been [illegible] years, and constantly [illegible] reputation as a [illegible]. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year [illegible] HANSON'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing [illegible] for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, [illegible] and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.

☞ Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills—but by removing the morbid habit of the system,—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

Though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.
For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any. In all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible], 108 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the [illegible] from the natural when adjusted to the head. Hair Jewelry of the newest Paris [illegible]. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that ever restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become gray, with only a few applications [illegible]
[illegible] Address L. J. [illegible], Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership [illegible] in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois [illegible]
OTTO [illegible], ANDREW SCHALLER.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No 37 Lake street, [illegible]
Chicago, August 1st 1861. MAX KRAMER.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99.....South Clark Street.....99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings [illegible]
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3404.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
34 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
[illegible]
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 34 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. [illegible]
REPAIRING ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 153 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Rolling and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All Goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam-Boilers and Boiler Pipes, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches [illegible]
102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS,
[illegible]
J. H. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND
CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing
[illegible]
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE BLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
[illegible]
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
[illegible]

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly of G. S. Wright & Co., of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 38 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.............VALUE 98 CENTS.

Alton Bank, Bank of Galena, Bank of Northern Illinois, Kane County Bank, McLean County Bank.

No. 2.............VALUE 92 CENTS.

Bank of Illinois, Bank of Sparta, Edgar County Bank, Union Bank.

No. 3.............VALUE 85 CENTS.

Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, E. I. Tinkham, & Co.'s B'k, Bank of Ashland.

No. 4.............VALUE 80 CENTS.

Bank of America, Bank of Indemnity, Pittsfield Bank, Pulnet Bank, International Bank, Illinois River Bank, Ohio River Bank, United States Stock Bank.

No. 5.............VALUE 77 CENTS.

American Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Highland Bank.

No. 6.............VALUE 72 CENTS.

Marshall County Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois State Security B'k, Eagle Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7.............VALUE 65 CENTS.

Bank of Commerce, Jackson County, Bond County Bank, Columbian, Bank of Elgin, Lake Michigan Bank, Bull's Head Bank, Kankakee Bank, Olympia Bank, State Stock Bank, Western Bank of Illinois, Wheat Growers' Bank, Warren County.

No. 8.............VALUE 55 CENTS.

Bank of Seneca, Bank of Naperville, Agricultural Bank, Bank of Albion, Farmers' & Drovers' B'k, Kaskaskia Bank, Hampden Bank, Humboldt Bank, Bank of Aurora, Republic, Prairie State Bank, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, Garden State Bank, Bank of Federal Union, Bank of Metropolis, Toulon Bank, Franklin Bank, Bank of Pike, State Bank of Illinois, Continental Bank, Railroad Bank, Granville Bank, Bank of Carmi, Brooklyn, Pike County.

No. 9.............VALUE 51 CENTS.

Alleghan Bank, Southern Illinois, Corn Exchange Bank, Canal Bank, Union Bank of Illinois, Plowman's Bank, Illinois State Bank, National Bank, Bank of Peoria, Bank of Carlyle, Corn Planters' Bank, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Jersey County Bank, Lafayette, Southern Bank of Illinois, Morgan County Bank, American Exchange Bank.

No. 10.............VALUE 46 CENTS.

Bank of Aurora, Chester, Commonwealth, Quincy, Frankfort, Peoples, Citizens' Bank, Commercial Bank, N. B's, New Market Bank, Farmer's & Traders' B'k, Grand Prairie Bank, Douglas Bank, Mississippi River Bank, Reapers' Bank, Nationa Bank, Rock Island Bank, Union County Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT.................98 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

No. 1.................70 CENTS.

Farmers' Bank, Two Rivers, Wisconsin Valley Bank.

No. 2.................60 CENTS.

Lumberman's Bank, Monroe County Bank.

No. 3.................55 CENTS.

Bank of Albany, Bank of Oconto, Manitowoc County Bank, Bank of ... North America, Mercantile Bank, Oconto County Bank.

No. 4.................55 CENTS.

Bank of Fond du Lac, Jefferson County Bank, St. Croix River Bank, City Bank of Beaver Dam, Lake Shore Bank, Waupaca County Bank, Waushara County Bank, Wood County Bank.

No. 5.................50 CENTS.

Arctic Bank, Osborn Bank, Bank of Appleton, North Western Bank.

No. 6.................45 CENTS.

Bank of Beaver Dam, Bank of Moscow, Beloit Savings Bank, Bank of Ripon, Katanyan Bank, Clark County Bank, Hall & Bros. Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Sheboygan Bank, Winnebago County Bank.

We pay in GOLD within 2 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

Parties remitting Uncurrent Money by United States Express can do so at our expense, by marking their packages "Special Contract of Wright & Brother." ...large amounts we allow a liberal discount... will pay ... give us a call before selling elsewhere.

L. D. OLMSTED, LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as desired by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK: Henry Young, Esq., Moses Taylor, Esq., John J. Phelps, Esq., Amos R. Eno, Esq., Messrs. George Bliss & Co., Messrs. Cochran & Co., Messrs. Watt, Dunning & Graham, Messrs. Read, Taylor & Co., William Bradford, Esq., Messrs. Roberts, Rhodes & Co.

MONTREAL: Messrs. James & Oliver, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND: Adam Pearson, Esq., William Little, Esq., Henry Pearson, Esq., Francis Bradley, Esq., Hon. Mark Skinner, Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., C. G. Hammond, Esq., F. B. Roberts, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA: Hon. William Strong.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Hon. John Woodruff, Hon. A. A. Burnham.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.: Hon. J. P. Williston, Jonathan H. Lyman, Esq.

BOSTON: B. C. Hooper, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Messrs. Austin, Sumner & Co., Messrs. Standeld, West... & Co.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., Wells Southworth, Esq., Amos Townsend, Esq., H. C. Kerry & Co., Dr. N. B. Ives, Henry White, Esq., Wyllys Warner, Esq., Messrs. C. Cowles & Co., J. D. Pardee, Esq.

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L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 to $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can use the needle, for IT CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They can be sent with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY THEM. ... THIS GUARANTEE OF MONEY REFUNDED. Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at No. 125 LAKE STREET (Upstairs). Address CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price ... Cents. New Postage Stamps received ... Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,

No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH.

This Brush possesses the following advantages over the ordinary Brush ... hair without soiling the fingers ... Preparations. Call and see it at

GALE BROTHERS,

Importers and dealers in Fancy and Toilet Goods, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

96 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Special Notices.

[illegible] Diphtheria and Croup.—For ... Dr. ... Vegetable ... is an unfailing remedy ... the Throat and Chest ... This Ointment has been ... years, and constantly ... reputation as a ... particularly in Rheumatism ... of the Bowels and ... Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, ... with each bottle ... Price 25 cents.

[illegible] ... At this season of the year ... are troublesome every family ... HAR... SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing ... Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, ... and all affections of the Throat and ... Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. ... D. RANSOM & CO., Proprietors, ... Madison County, N.Y. oc11xim

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that when used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills but by removing the morbid habit of the system,—preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

Though not in itself dangerous to life, unless speedily conquered, is apt to leave such a pernicious effect on the system, ... much more baneful than the disease, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore ... to be found in

Dr. D. Jayne's Ague Mixture

is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country. oc1 g755-1m

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. REED, General Agent 70 State street.

For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. ... Lake street, and examine those wonderful works of art. No scrutiny can detect the ... from the natural when adjusted to the head. ... Jewelry contains always the newest Paris ... articles will give entire satisfaction.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents ... the hair, and cures all eruptions of the scalp.

Mr. ..., one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory and Merchant's Monthly Circular, says: "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative ... and believe it to be the best article ever introduced in the West or anywhere else. It softens ... the hair, restores it to its former color and ... improves personal appearance." ... Price, $1 per bottle. Western Depot, ... DRUG STORE, No. 168 South Clark street, ... Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. ... Chicago.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we the undersigned, have this day formed a Limited Partnership, of which Otto Muschlechner is the General partner, and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner. In the Wholesale ... in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner has contributed the sum of ... dollars and ... that the said partnership begins on the ... day of October, A. D. 1861 and is to continue for ... until the second day of October, A. D. ... that the firm name of said Partnership is to be ... MUSCHLECHNER, ... the City of Chicago, ... County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUSCHLECHNER.
ANDREW SCHALLER.

... Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861. oc1x3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing ... under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 27 Lake street, Chicago, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE.
MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 27 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS

INSTRUMENTS,

99......South Clark Street......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments ... connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals ... articles in their line,

At the Lowest New York Prices.

oc21-g828-ly Post Office Box 3464.

REMOVAL.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

91 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers ... will find his rent being greatly ... Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cts. ... other patriotic pieces. Catalogues ... of postage. All orders filled promptly.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing European Furs and a practical experience for ... the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

... J. & A. HERZOG, 123 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Fur-trimmed Hoods, Riding and Skating Caps,

BEBBE'S SILK HATS.

... Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

101 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.

All Goods Warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Tools, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Force and Hand Pumps.

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches ... attention given to small ... Babbit Metal. ... 102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

... CANDLES AND SOAPS, ... PELTS AND SEEDS, ... Archer Road, Chicago, Ill. ... LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 16 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing ... [illegible]

Cash paid for Rags.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—

GLUE!

... OIL, SAND PAPER, ... BONE MANURE, &c. ... AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. ... Well Street, (Lloyd's Block.) ... [illegible]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

se11-g98-3m Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 150 miles of Chicago, in this state. Farms for sale cheap.

CHAMBERS & LEE, 12 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 82 Clark street.

Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall.)
New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc11-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. se26-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE

—AND—

Collection Office,

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, F. G. BURKAM & CO.,
CHICAGO. [se17-g644-3m] CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

oc21-g928-1m Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets..........Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES.—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Ewart & Co., ...; ... Chicago; Granger Adams, &c.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..............February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until ... o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

H. E. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 22 Clark Street..............Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap4-l771-ly

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY,

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago, S. E. CLARK & CO., 12 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'61-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Educational.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in both solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December 5th. Send for a circular.

O. W. QUEREAU, Principal,
Aurora, Illinois.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

Hon. E. F. PERRY, President—established 1859—J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., from 2 P. M. to ... P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are thoroughly instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Dispensary.

Cor. of Dearborn and Indiana streets,

CHICAGO, ILL.

This Institution, under the direction of the Faculty of Rush Medical College, is open for patients every day from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Medical and Surgical attention and Surgical Operations free of charge. Patients from the country desiring to avail themselves of its benefits, can obtain boarding at very moderate rates. For information address ... Attending Surgeon.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 10th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

A SONG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Air: Marseilles Hymn.

BY JAMES PATRICK, OHIO.

Ye Union men, awake to glory!
See our Stars and Stripes unfurled;
That flag is famed in warlike story,
"The freedom's banner o'er the world.
Shall Southern tyrants, plotting treason,
Divide our Union, in friendship bound,
Resist the laws, without a reason,
And scatter crime and misery round?

CHORUS.

To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Sustain our country's cause,
March on, march on, our land to save!
Its liberty and laws.

We've prospered as a happy nation,
By equal laws to every man,
Without regard to wealth or station,
Or kingly crafts our rights to scan.
Oh! shall those laws of Freedom perish
For which our fathers fought and bled,
And Washington through life did cherish,
And patriot sires to battle led?

CHORUS.

To arms! to arms! ye brave!

The shade of Ellsworth hovers o'er us,
And Lyon's spirit fain would lead;
Their sacred memories, now before us,
Urge on to many a glorious deed,
Then fall in ranks, your arms make ready,
And for the contest now prepare;
Pray God to make your advance steady,
That we a Union victory share.

CHORUS.

To arms! to arms! ye brave.

COLONEL EDWARD D. BAKER.

October 21st, 1861.

Not as we sorrow when a soldier dies,
Do we lament the man who fell to-day;
We look to see our soldiers in the fray;
The light of battle blazing in their eyes!
His place was elsewhere; not aloof from strife,
But dealing surer vengeance on the foe.
The laurels that he won in Mexico,
Gave him the right to lead a peaceful life.
'Twas his to grapple in the halls of State
With rampant Treason, while his fiery words
Roused thousands of brave men, who snatched their swords
To cut the way to Freedom—not too late!
He should have served us there, (who could so well?)
Not in the fatal field on which he fell!

R. H. STODDARD.

The Affair below New Orleans—Our Navy Not up to the Mark.

[From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 28.]

The lying bulletin of the gorgeous Hollins is at length supplemented by the official report of Capt. Pope, of the steamer Richmond, who gives us his version of the naval affair at the Southwest Pass. It adds several important particulars to the intelligence received the other day by the McClellan. But while the glories of the Boabdil commander of "the little Confederate mosquito fleet" are shorn of their luster, the conduct of our own officers seem to have been anything but what we had a right to expect at their hands. The not very clear statement of Capt. Pope bears no other interpretation than that it was owing to the cowardice of the blatherskite Hollins that he did not nab our whole squadron while a very little of the old American pluck on the part of our naval commanders would have secured the capture or destruction of the rebel fleet.

It has never been clear why the valiant Hollins, who, after our ships had run aground on the bar "peppered" them so pungently from 8 until 10 o'clock in the morning, did not follow up his success, and capture the helpless vessels, or destroy them with his "fire-ships." A communication from an officer on board the steamer McClellan, published in our issue of this morning, furnishes information that may suggest the true theory. It seems that, on the morning of the 12th, at the time our three vessels were fast in the sand, near the head of Southwest Pass, and during the very middle of the engagement, the steamer McClellan arrived near the head of Pass a l'Outre. The rebels seeing her, and fearing lest they should be cut off in the rear, and so prevented from retiring up the main stream, made a precipitate retreat. It is a curious corroboration of this hypothesis, that the New Orleans Picayune states that they were chased up the river by "another" steamer—though the chasing, by the way, was all in the Confederate fancy, as the McClellan retired instead of giving chase.

There are two other circumstances, not mentioned in the official report, but which we learn from other sources, that may have prompted the rebel retreat. It is stated by a correspondent of the Boston Journal who was on board the Richmond at the time, that while our vessels were retiring before the musquito flotilla, the fire ship "drifted ashore," and could not be brought into action. It further appears that the rebel Manassas "turtle," or "What is it?" after its exploit of running a hole into the Richmond with its ram—(this was during the darkness of the early morning)—was seen no more, and seems to have withdrawn to the Crescent City. Indeed, the Picayune of the following day acknowledges that the horn or proboscis of the turtle was broken, and her machinery disarranged. It may be that the broadside which the Richmond poured into her in return did the business; though it is much more likely that it is the "tremendous shock" produced by its collision with the Richmond, the butting-ram broke his own nose. There is a great difference between a common tug-boat as a ram and a ship of such vast mass as the iron-plated rams projected by France and England. It is doubtful whether such an affair as the Manassas would not get worse than it gave in striking one of our men-of-war.

According to present information, something very like a panic appears to have seized our officers in command. Commander Handy of the Vincennes, after the guns had been thrown overboard, gave the order to abandon the vessel, and officers and crew made their way to the Richmond, having first placed a lighted slow match to the magazine! Capt. Pope says the fuse failed to burn out; but there is confusion in the statements on this head. Another voucher has it that the destruction was prevented by the gallantry of a junior officer, who would not give up the ship, and swore that the Stars and Stripes should not be so disgraced. One luminous streak amid so much shadow! The witness whose communication we print this morning states, moreover—Capt. Pope is silent on that score—that, after the rebel flotilla had retired, the officers of the Richmond, fearful lest the Manassas should again come down and renew the attack, had arranged, in that event, to leap on board the McClellan—to which their vessel was lashed, and which was floating free off the bar—fire the ship and get to sea if they could!

Such is the net result of all the recent developments as to the affair off the Delta of the Mississippi. Unless all our facts and all our interpretation of these facts be at fault, the affair was far from creditable to those engaged in it, though, owing to the almost equal imbecility of the enemy, but little damage was sustained by our fleet. It is due to the country that there should be a court of inquiry into the whole matter—a step which it is understood the Navy Department has already taken.

A Fight at Romney—Utter Rout of the Rebels—Our Troops Wanting Blankets and Overcoats.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CAMP CROSSMAN, New Creek, Va.,
EIGHTH REGIMENT, O. V., Oct. 27th, 1861.

Your readers have no doubt learned through your telegraphic column the news of the battle of Romney. But as such accounts must necessarily be meager, I thought that the numerous friends of the Ohio 4th and 8th among your readers would be gratified with a recital of the heroic manner with which the boys acquitted themselves.

On the 24th word passed through the camp that General Kelley was expected during the day to pay a visit of inspection. After some delay he arrived from Grafton, with his staff. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The General proceeded to Cumberland, to perform a similar office there, and hurried back to New Creek. An unusual flutter was noticeable around headquarters indicative of some movement. Indeed all hands knew that some adventure was on the tapis, and soon it was made manifest, as an order was issued from the respective regimental officers to pull up stakes and prepare for a forward movement. It did not require much ingenuity to guess the quarter shortly to be the scene of a desperate fight. We all guessed Romney, and many a threat was uttered that ere the sun again performed his diurnal journey, Romney should fall, if the cost should be the life's blood of many a brave heart that then beat in warm response to the cry of Romney or death!

The hour appointed was 12 M. for the start. The 4th Ohio had left their camp at Pendleton, distance thirty-two miles, and were within six miles, waiting to join us. About five hundred of the 7th Va. under command of Lieut. Colonel Kelley, a son of the General's, Captains Dayton and Hagan's companies also Va. troops, were with us, together with the Ringold Cavalry and McGhee's Va. Lancers. The force numbering about twenty-five hundred, with the wagon train, started soon after 12 P. M. The General overtook them next morning, when he took charge in person. When within seven miles of Romney, our advance guard was attacked by the ambushed pickets. Every step of the way was hotly contested, the Ringold Cavalry, under Captain Keyes, performing feats of valor, driving the enemy before them. Three companies of infantry were ordered to their support, rushing on the double-quick in the face of a hot fire from their heavy pieces of cannon. Shot and shell were literally raining around them. The enemy's fire invariably went over our heads. In the face of heavy musketry and cannon, a gallant dash was made for the rebel battery, when their whole force gave way and took to the woods, making Flora Temple time, leaving us possessors of all their camp equipage, wagons, over a hundred horses, stores and ammunition, in all value fully twenty thousand dollars; and this discomfiture effected at a loss to us of only one man killed and five wounded. The loss occurred in the Virginia 7th. Our boys are full of glee at their success, and mention is made of several instances of personal bravery.

We now hold Romney, and purpose occupying it. Time and opportunity will suggest the next step. Meantime, the glorious success attending our arms at Romney, will give a blow to the rebel cause in this portion of Virginia which will tend very much to break up the crude and disorderly band which their leaders took pride in calling "Our Army at Romney." From their wounded prisoners in our hospital at Romney, we learn their force was 1,700. One of their Colonels, Mr. Armstrong, formerly a resident of this place, and a member of the late Wheeling Convention, was taken prisoner.

The weather is getting very cold here, while our men are yet unprovided with either overcoats or blankets. What a commentary on the interest taken in the men risking their lives for the honor of our country.

REPORTED DEATH OF GEN. HOUSTON.—The Louisville Courier of the 19th, has a report of the death of the ex-Governor of Texas, which is said to have occurred on the 6th inst. A letter, however, from Houston, dated the next day, states that he was still alive, with good hopes entertained of his recovery.

Stealing Soldiers from Illinois.

ALTON, Oct. 30, 1861.

The city of Alton has been in a remarkable excitement to-day, on account of the stopping of the steamer Musselman, bound from Trenton, Illinois, to St. Louis, with 300 State troops.

The troops were recruited at Princeton, in Bureau county, and, in violation of Governor Yates's proclamation, embarked upon the Musselman, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Compton, for the purpose of going to St. Louis.

Gov. Yates sent Col. B. M. Wilson to Alton reconnoitering last evening, and this morning Col. Davis, of the 46th Regiment Ill. Volunteers arrived at six o'clock with two hundred and fifty men, armed with Minnie rifles, and one battery of artillery under command of Major Stallbrand.

At about eleven o'clock A. M., the Musselman appeared in sight. Major Stallbrand fired a ball across her bows, and as she did not hold up, repeated the dose, which brought her to.

The officers and soldiers were then conducted to quarters in the old Penitentiary. The soldiers were under command of Col. John Davis, of Stephenson county. Most of the officers and a number of civilians were released upon parole to report themselves without delay to Gov. Yates.

Caught by the Secesh.

A FAIR FIGHT.—We yesterday met an old acquaintance from Western Virginia, who is here upon a parole, he having been captured by the enemy. The manner in which he was allowed his liberty sufficiently illustrated the theory of Colonel Dumas, that one likes a man the better after having fought with him. It seems that our volunteer, who, by the way, belonged to Colonel Guthrie's regiment, was taken last Sunday week, while out upon a little excursion on his own hook, by a party of six mounted men, and marched to their encampment, where he was the special object of contemplation of a big hirsute individual, who concluded his investigation with the remark that he was "a thief, an abolitionist and a coward," to which he added, "and curse you, I can whip you." This was rather too strong a dose for our friend's stomach, who, prisoner as he was, looked at the other with a defiant air, gave him the lie, and expressed a conviction that, if allowed a fair fight, he would convince the other of his mistake.

The challenge was accepted, and they took off their coats and went at it, when, after several rounds, science, which was on the side of our man, told, and his antagonist, too, after having a tooth knocked out, knocked under, and shaking hands, acknowledged that he was wrong in his last proposition, and moreover, that he didn't believe that a man who fought so well, was either a thief or an abolitionist. He went much further, and used his influence so effectively with the rebel commander, that Kentucky was allowed to go upon signing a document not again to take up arms against the South. The individual whom he had whipped, furnished him with a coat and pants in lieu of his own, which were somewhat dilapidated, and then escorted him a part of the way toward the Kanawha, from whence he made his way to the Ohio River, and so on to this city.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Vanity Fairies.

SENTIMENT: BY A PATRIOTIC COOK.—The Rebellion? It's just like picking a duck; give me hold of it and you'd soon see Its Down Fall.

THE "HARD NECESSITIES" OF WAR.—Shot and Shell.

FIDDLESTICKS.—We like to show up fallacious maxims. Here's one. "What man has done man can do!" The idea is all nonsense. It is a fixed fact that when anybody has once Done a Yankee he can't Do him again.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Owing to the "peculiar inducements" by which Volunteers are enlisted in the South, we understand that a C. S. A. recruiting officer is called an Impressario.

A CON. "ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH."—Q.—Why should one French blanket be as good as two of any other kind?

A.—Because the French word blanquette signifies a Pear.

ONE OF ARABELLA'S.—"How different you soldiers are from Us," said Arabella to the Captain; "with Us, a Conquest only begins, while with you it ends the Engagement!"

WHAT NEXT?—Crocus considers that the last of the Verdi's is only a Ballo—but, so far as the basso is concerned—a Bellow in Maschera.

A BLACK DRAUGHT.—Raising Contraband soldiers in Dixie.

THE CIRCLE SQUARED, AT LAST.—That great mathematical desideratum, the squaring of the circle, has been realized at last. The problem has been solved by Mr. Seward, whose Circular letter may be considered as the Square thing.

BY A GALLERY GOD.—Why is Gen. Price like "The Seven Sisters?"

Because he is remarkable for nothing except a thundering long Run.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—A highland Yankee being asked "what can best fortify men for a fight?" replied, "Dinner ken."

THE "PEOPLE AT LARGE."—Those who have not yet been sent to Fort Lafayette.

HOW MORTAR-FYING IT WILL BE.—If the Virginia Mason can't build a decent reputation for the C. S. A.

A BRAZEN IMAGE.—"The Puseyites and Catholics," said the Divinity-Student, "both base their religion upon Symbols."

"Yes," responded X., "and Cymbals, you know, are very liable to Clash!"

CEREAL AND SERIOUS.—Our Advance on Manassas was disastrous enough, but Louis Napoleon's recent Advance on the price of bread will be more so.

The government of France, like that of England, is not self-sustaining: either Corn or Cotton rule both of those unhappy countries, and as they are now strenuously Denying the Cotton, we foresee that they must speedily Acknowledge the Corn.

There is an intimate connection between the Parisian stomach and barricades. In France, as elsewhere, Dough may be called the sinews of War.

Although the Emperor has it pretty much in his own hands to increase or diminish the popular Loaves, the people, it must be confessed, have some very ugly Twists on the Emperor.

The reason why the Parisian revolutionary sentiment moves so easily, is because it goes with the Grain.

Let the Emperor, then, beware. If he has been so imprudent as to bake the public weal in his regulation loaf of bread, he must not be surprised if the canaille beset him, some fine morning, and....to use a Bowery expression ....Spoil his Crust!

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

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This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

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rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

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becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line of rupture, to T. R. SEELEY, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States.

Post Office Box 4236. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES.
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The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $30 on plain stand, $35 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

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AT NEW YORK PRICES,

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LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.

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PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,

AT

POPE & SLOCUM,

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For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.

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SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well-known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, is prepared to contract for vessel building and repairing on terms ... J. M. JONES.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

... MANUFACTURER OF

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[illegible]

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OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

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A Prominent Feature of our Business,

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WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

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And all Fashionable Materials.

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Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

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Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via the route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,
Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	N. Y. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
... 9 Astor House.
A. COLSON ...
... CHASE, Agent, 118 Pier Albany, N. Y.
... River street, Troy, N. Y.
... Buffalo, N. Y.
... Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.
... Green Bay.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
... & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of ... residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. ... [illegible] ... JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

64 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-finishing and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 137 and 139 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

203 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by M. DIVERSEY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 20 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and pure gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. R. & ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first you prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they take cold easily, have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by hawking or coughing. ... [illegible] ... The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to warrant all cases of Catarrh in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be refunded.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4644, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by their new and certain method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Chronic Diseases of all kinds, Diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or harsh medicines, or any kind ... [illegible] ... The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations

FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. B. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best patterns. Made and sold by ... GREELEY & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 48 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of June, 1861, and that a summons was issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper, and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GARY & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.

CHANCERY NOTICE—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick H. ... vs. Lycurgus L. Lurton, Sarah A. Lurton and Van H. Higgins—In Chancery.

Affidavit that Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Lurton, two of the defendants above named, have gone out of the State, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Lurton, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the ... day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Lycurgus L. Lurton and Sarah A. Lurton, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl't's Sol'r.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

75.........SOUTH CLARK STREET.........75

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, ... Optical, Philosophical, Mathematical Instruments, &c., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and new glasses inserted into old frames.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help ... [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few

OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS,

... [illegible] ... over U. S. Express Office.

Commission Merchants.

MILLERD BROTHERS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 41 Water street, New York.

C. D. MILLERD, } New York.
R. F. MILLERD,
WM. MILLERD, Milwaukee, Wis.
GEORGE MILLERD, Monroe, Wis.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Pope & Young, 40 Dey street, N. Y.; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; Messrs. Kent Brothers, Toledo; Edward Hempstead, Chicago; E. D. Holton, Milwaukee.

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

189½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 179 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, Apples, &c. All articles of Produce sold on Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 2 South Water street, Chicago.

REFER BY PERMISSION: ... Chicago; ... New York; ... Boston; ...

ABIEL AKIN. J. K. ...

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make liberal Advances on property consigned to us for sale, or to be shipped to Eastern markets. Office No. 10 South Water street.

Chicago Aug. 21, 1861.

W. B. RAYMOND,
J. G. WRIGHT,
R. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

188.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........188

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. W. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. G. N. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 State street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 19 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1884.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 209 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Pontiac Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago.

Will give prompt attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 ... Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. ... ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 166 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. ... [illegible]

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 4607.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, ... [illegible] ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, ... Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances made on Flour and Grain for shipment to New York or ... [illegible]

MURRY NELSON. ...

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 221 and 223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Pork, Hides, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Dried Fruits, &c. 189 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Resource Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. ...

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. ... South Water street, Chicago, Ill., give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Seeds, &c. ... [illegible]

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, ...No. 91 South Water Street.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Office 184 South Water st., ...) Building, Post Office Drawer 6135, Chicago. ... Freight Agent ...

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., No. 2 ... South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 5 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. B. GRIFFIN. ... GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

9 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. ... UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. No. 223½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WATSON V. COE. ...

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Seeds. Office ... South Water street, ... Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,

... Washington street ... [illegible] ... Extracting, Regulating ... Insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH ...

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at Low Prices. ...

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1861.

THE CITY.

See advertisement of Messrs. Macquesten & Grinden, Pork-House and slaughtering establishment for rent.

The City Railway Company have commenced distributing their iron for their new line on Canal street and Blue Island Avenue.

NOTICE.—All persons to whom tickets to the Sherman House Soiree have been given for sale are requested to make returns of the number sold upon Saturday of this week.

"The Cloister and the Hearth, or Maid, Wife and Widow," a new novel by Charles Reade, author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," "Peg Woffington," &c., just received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Emmit's minstrels will receive a complimentary benefit on Saturday evening next, at Bryan Hall, on which occasion a fine cluster pin will be presented to the person supplying the best "Conundrum on the Union."

STEALING A COAT.—A man named Patrick Lawler was arrested yesterday for the larceny of a coat from one George Barns, proprietor of a concert saloon on Randolph street, and held to bail in the sum of $500 for trial, by the police magistrate.

NEW BOOKS AT WALSH'S.—"The Cloister and the Heart," a new work by Charles Reade; Army Manual by George Patten; "Cecil Dreeme," by Theodore Winthrop; and Gen. McClellan's Crimean Report, at J. P. Walsh's, corner of Madison and Custom House Place.

REBELLION RECORD.—J. R. Walsh has received the eighth monthly number of the Rebellion Record. It contains fine portraits of Generals Wool, Banks, Commodore Stringham, and the traitor Beauregard, beside a large quantity of excellent reading matter having reference to the rebellion.

TO THE LADIES.—The attention of the ladies is invited to the sale at auction this morning at 9 o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, of rich embroidered sets, collars, edging, linen goods, &c., &c. A rare opportunity is now offered to obtain the above goods at an exceedingly low figure.

ATTENTION.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column, offering a Second Lieutenantcy in a crack company, now in camp, to any capable, energetic man who can bring from twenty to thirty men with him.

Jewett & Co., sell at 10 A. M. the entire stock of rope, paper, glass, nails, etc., at 14 State street, under execution against John Ellis. The goods are valued at $20,000 and offer unusual advantages to merchants. Terms cash. Catalogues at salesroom, 56 Dearborn street.

THE OPERETTA.—The last performance of the Fairy Operetta occurs at Bryan Hall this evening, upon which occasion the more brilliant portions of the Operetta will be rendered. Immediately after the concert, which closes at half past nine, the young ladies of the class will give a social party to their friends.

Mr. D. E. Sharr, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement, has recently arrived in Chicago again and invites all his old patrons and friends to give him a call at his rooms in Garrett Block, on this (Friday) evening, November 1st. On Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, all the little folks are invited.

I. O. of O. F.—The members of the several Lodges in the city will assemble at Odd Fellows' Hall, Randolph street, this (Friday) evening, at half past seven o'clock, to give suitable expression of respect for the memory of their deceased Brother, the late Past Grand Sire, Thomas Wildey. All members of the Order in the city, with their families and invited friends, are requested to be present.

LAKE STREET.—The work of paving and filling Lake street is rapidly progressing to a successful completion. The pavement has already reached Clark street on its way westward, and at the rapid rate the contractors are advancing, will soon be finished. This will see Lake street one of the finest thoroughfares in the city.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—We call the attention of the business public to the card of Messrs. Day & Curtis, Commission Merchants No. 10 Dearborn street. Mr. Day was for many years cashier of the Bank of Peru and has a wide and honorable reputation. Mr. Curtis has long been favorably known in Chicago business circles. We bespeak for the house a liberal share of the public patronage.

A SPLENDID CHOIR.—Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick has accepted an engagement to sing in Trinity Church. The choir is thus complete, as follows: Soprano, Mrs. Emma Gillingham Bostwick; Alto, Mrs. Cassie Matteson; Tenor, Mr. Seaverns; Bass, Julius Lumbard, with Franz Staab as organist. This is a combination of musical talent rarely heard in any church.

CHILD RUN OVER.—A child, six years of age, son of a Mr. Casey, of the West Division, was run over by a man driving a buggy, on Halsted street, between Van Buren and Jackson streets, on Tuesday forenoon, and his arm broken. The boy was picked up nearly insensible, and Dr. McAllister sent for, who set the broken limb. He was in a comparatively comfortable condition yesterday.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Robert Malcom Esq., of this city, received a dispatch yesterday from Elizabethtown, Ky., stating that his son, William J. Malcom, a member of Company E, Captain Raffin, Illinois Nineteenth Regiment was accidentally killed. The dispatch contains no particulars, as to the manner of his death. The remains will be brought to this city for interment.

SIXTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.—The Sixteenth regiment of United States infantry, which has been in the camp of instruction at Maine Station on the Northwestern Railway, will probably move from their quarters either to-day or to-morrow. Their destination is Louisville. The regiment is yet but a skeleton, numbering 300 to 400 men, under the command of Capt. Townsend, U. S. A.

MYSTERIOUS.—On Wednesday night, about half past 7 o'clock, fearful cries as of a man drowning were heard on the river, near Madison street bridge. It was shortly afterward ascertained that a man had fallen from a vessel near at hand, but it was impossible to learn whether he had been rescued or not. It will probably be ascertained ere long that a man was drowned in that locality at the time named.

THE CATTLE CASE.—The motion for a new trial in the well known cattle case, Street vs Beers, before Judge Barron, was argued by the counsel for the respective parties yesterday. The Court reserved its decision until this morning. In the mean time the case has assumed a new phase by the arrest of Street, the plaintiff, for perjury. Mr. Street gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer any indictment which should be found at the next term of the Recorder's Court against him and was released from custody.

PERSONAL.—B. F. Millard, Esq., of this city, for some years past well known as a Counselor and Justice of the Peace, has relinquished his citizenship in Chicago, gone to New York, and become a member of the firm of Millard Brothers, in the General Commission business, whose card will be found in our advertising columns. The good character of this house, and the well known judgment of B. F. Millard in matters connected with the Commission business—he having been for some time, several years since, the commercial editor of the *Democratic Press*—will no doubt attract the attention and consideration of those who may require the services of such a house.

MECHANIC FUSILEERS.—Francis T. Sherman, Esq., late proprietor of the Sherman House, and well known to most of our citizens, was yesterday unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Mechanic Fusileer Regiment, Col. Wilson, at Camp Douglas. The regiment has now between seven and eight hundred mechanics enlisted and uniformed with winter clothing. Col. Wilson intends to fill up the regiment to the maximum of 1,360 men. The men are uniformed and drilled as infantry, but their specialty is mechanical labor on bridges, fortifications, etc., and they receive 40 cents per day more pay than common soldiers. Col. Wilson intends to leave for Washington this evening to procure arms and implements for his regiment. During his absence the regiment will remain under command of Lieut. Col. Sherman to whom application may be made for enlistment at his headquarters, Camp Douglas.

MASS MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Another Ticket in the Field.

The Anti-People's-Union men held a mass meeting at Metropolitan Hall last evening. The Anti-People's-Union faction is composed of those opposed to the Court House Clique and Anti-Court House Clique, and to everybody else except themselves individually. Numerically the meeting was small, very small, but what it lacked in size it made up in enthusiasm and harmony. The audience numbering some fifty all told, convened at half-past seven and nominated Philip A. Hoyne, Chairman, and John Wilson, Secretary. The Chairman took his seat amid immense applause, considering the number present. After taking his seat he arose, and after arising he stated to the crowd that the object of the meeting was to nominate candidates, at which the crowd manifested its approbation with another round of applause.

A motion was offered and prevailed, to nominate the candidate viva voce. After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, the audience nominated and confirmed the following list of candidates as the people's choice:

For Judge of the Superior Court—ANDREW HARVEY.
For Clerk of the Superior Court—ROBERT FERGUS.
County Treasurer—J. S. THOMPSON.
County Judge—J. W. CONNETT.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention:
South Side—C. L. JENKS, L. H. DAVIS.
North Side—W. B. SNOWHOOK, D. L. HOWARD.
School Commissioner—W. G. HATHAWAY.
Surveyor—ASA BRADLEY.

The Committee on Resolutions then retired behind a bench, and after an absence of a few minutes, improved by the audience in a temporary adjournment for bibatory purposes, came forward and reported the following resolutions:

Your Committee, who have been appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, respectfully submit the following to wit:

Resolved, We are opposed to disunion, secession, secret caucuses and dark lantern arrangements generally.
Resolved, That the people should rule in defiance of all sinister and selfish efforts to influence or thwart their action.
Resolved, That the people are free and independent in their primary capacity.
Resolved, They are determined to remain so.
Resolved, We are in favor of low salaries and three meals a day.

All of the above resolutions were passed unanimously, except the last, one which the audience claimed was defective, as no allusion was made to lunches. After a long and spirited discussion, the question was put to vote, with the following result: For lunches, 25; against lunches, 25; the Chairman gave his casting vote against lunches, and the original resolution was then passed.

No further business coming before the meeting, a motion was made to adjourn, and carried. This Convention, the fourth of the campaign, was thoroughly united in sentiment, rapid in the transaction of business, buoyant with hope, peaceful in its character, in all respects a model Convention. The only person who objected at all to the proceedings was the janitor of the hall, who, as he turned off the gas, suggested to our reporter that it was the "foolishest Convention he ever saw."

"And he was right."

Commencement Exercises of the Garrett Biblical Institute.

The Commencement Exercises of the Graduating Class of the Garrett Biblical Insitute took place yesterday at the Clark street Methodist Church. The exercises were of a very interesting nature, and were listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The following was the order:

The exercises of the morning session were commenced by the singing of a hymn by the class, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury of the Wisconsin Conference, after which a portion of the orations of the graduating class were delivered in the following order:

The Pleasures of Sacred Study—Rodman W. Bosworth.
Facts as Forces—Alfred F. Bourns.
The Power of the People—Charles W. Brooks.
The Emotional and Intellectual of Religion—Charles H. Fowler.
Missionary Heroism—John W. Martin.
The Itinerancy—Andrew J. Mead.
Character, the Criterion of Destiny—Darius H. Muller.
Singing and Benediction.

At two o'clock P. M. the audience reassembled and the exercises of the day were finished in the following order:

Singing of Hymn.
Thoughts Mould Character—George Richardson.
The Triple Lesson of Life—William A. Smith.
All Things by Christ—John Wardle.
The Federal Power of Christianity—Sanford Washburn.
A True Spirit the Genius of Success—Eggleston S. White.
The Ministry of Pain—Oliver A. Willard.
Apparent Reverses, Elements of the Actual Progress of the Church—Peachy T. Wilson.
Address to the Graduating Class by Bishop Simpson.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Singing Farewell Hymn, by the Class.
Benediction.

The orations of the graduating class were all of a high order, eliciting much praise. "Facts as Forces" were very forcibly illustrated by Alfred T. Bourns; and the "Emotional and Intellectual of Religion" by Chas. H. Fowler was a fine effort.

At the close of the orations, the diplomas were presented by Bishop Simpson in a few earnest and affecting remarks, urging upon them the necessity of being humble, deeply pious, and of vigorously prosecuting the work of educating and preparing themselves for the great duties they have in hand. He was listened to with marked attention, and at the close of his remarks the class sung a farewell hymn, and with the benediction, the exercises were ended.

The graduating class have received appointments as follows:

Rodman W. Bosworth, to Otter's Corners, Wisconsin Conference.
Alfred F. Bourns, Port Washington, Wisconsin Conference.
James S. Chadwick, City Mission, Chicago.
Chas. H. Fowler, Jefferson Street Church, Chicago.
Adam Y. Graham, Michigan Conference.
John W. Martin, Prophetstown, Illinois Conference.
Robt. H. McCray, (not appointed.)
Andrew J. Mead, Sharon, Wisconsin Conference.
Darius H. Muller, Menasha, Wisconsin Conference.
Geo. Richardson, Rockton, Rock River Conference.
Wm. A. Smith, Crystal Lake, Rock River Conference.
Joseph Wardle, Brookville, Rock River Conference.
Sanford Washburn, Momence, Rock River Conference.
Eggleston S. White, Upper Iowa Conference.
Oliver A. Willard, Edgarton, Wisconsin Conference.
Peachy T. Wilson, (member of the Senior class of McKendry College, soon to graduate.)

Location of the U. S. Armory.

In accordance with the call published in the daily papers, and circulars of invitation, the various committees appointed at the late meeting at Bryan Hall, in reference to securing the location of the U. S. Armory at Chicago, met at the office of Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin in conference with others of our prominent citizens to take into consideration what measures should be adopted to more fully carry out the spirit of that meeting. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. E. C. Larned, Esq., Col. C. G. Hammond, Geo. Gage, C. G. Wicker, Fred. Tuttle, Esqs., and others.

Mr. Larned took the chair, and stated that a memorial to Congress, carefully prepared, setting forth at length the reasons and advantages of the location of the Armory at Chicago, was in course of preparation and would be ready for circulation on Saturday next.

Mr. Wicker urged the calling of a mass meeting in the city, to give expression to the feelings of the people of Chicago and the Northwest, which he thought would have a powerful influence in extending the working interest in the matter.

Mr. Wicker's suggestion was seconded by Hon. I. N. Arnold, in an able argument, demonstrating the influence of such a meeting in uniting the Northwest. He further urged that the subject should be placed before that portion of the public originally from the East in such a manner as to command their influence with Eastern men. To accomplish this end, a list of names of parties in this city was taken, through whom such a result might be accomplished. Mr. Arnold had corresponded and conversed with many members of Congress in the West and Northwest, and the feeling among them he thought was generally favorable to Chicago. The Eastern States also, on the lines of railroads connected with Chicago, he thought would be induced by their interests to favor the location. The contest would lie between Pittsburg and Chicago, and he had many hopes of a favorable result to the latter city.

After further discussion, it was finally agreed that a mass meeting to obtain a strong expression from the people, appoint committees, and take measures for the furtherance of the matter be held at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 9th. It is hoped that there will be an attendance of the people on that evening adequate to the importance of the subject to come before them.

WHAT TWO LADIES HAVE DONE.—There are two ladies in this city, who have, during the war, purchased, cut and made, with their own hands—aside from any sewing circles—nearly one thousand Havelocks, for our soldiers, besides a considerable quantity of other useful articles for the same purpose. What has been done can be repeated, and we call upon all who can spare the time to lend a helping hand in knitting, making comforters, &c. Let wonders in this way be accomplished between this and the beginning of the new year.

The Recapture of C. C. Flint.

C. C. Flint, Stockholder of the *Star*, and formerly connected with the *Democrat*, whose name has become familiar to our readers through his connection with certain alleged forged notes, bogus drafts, and the celebrated "[illegible] Papers," arrived yesterday in custody of Officer Dixon, and was lodged in the county jail to await a trial, in default of bail, upon the indictments found against him at the late term of the Recorder's Court.

The history of Flint's re-capture is an interesting one. He was first arrested, after his sudden departure from this city, by Captain Nelson, at Washington, on Sunday, October 20th. He had then been in Washington several days, spending his time in social visits with friends. At the time of his arrest he was on his way to the War Department to meet one of the clerks. The officer met him upon a street corner and informed him he was a prisoner. Flint demanded to see the papers. They were shown to him, and he expressed his entire willingness to accompany the officer. He was thence taken to a hotel, the officer keeping a strict watch over him during the day. At night he was handed over to the Provost Marshal for safe keeping, who detailed a guard to watch him, the latter being as we are informed, a relative of the prisoner. Be this as it may, in some mysterious manner Flint managed to give his custodian the slip and went to the house of a friend.

The next morning, when officer Nelson went for his prisoner, his escape became apparent and was soon noised abroad through the city, causing considerable excitement. Flint soon found that he could not remain long undetected, procured a carriage and left by the back door, whence he was conveyed to the outskirts of the city. From this point, he set out afoot for Baltimore by the old wagon road.

In the meantime, an accurate description of his *personnel* had been telegraphed in every direction, with instructions to the various patrols to arrest him as a spy. That day the fugitive accomplished fifteen miles, and about nightfall passed the house of a county sheriff, who had received a description. The sheriff was sitting in his doorway reading, but closely observed Flint as he passed. Confident that he had found the spy, who in the meantime had accelerated his pace and got out of sight, he harnessed his team and set out in pursuit, overtaking him about a mile from the house. The sheriff informed Flint of the nature of his errand, and ended by taking him back to the house as a prisoner, where he remained over night. During the conversation in the evening, Flint discovered that the Sheriff was strongly tainted with secession sentiments. He accordingly talked "secesh" so strongly that he soon enlisted the good graces and sympathies of the secession sheriff and the next morning was taken upon the same horse with him to a place where the road forked. Here they parted good friends, the sheriff taking one fork and Flint the other.

All that day Flint travelled on, and at night stopped at a farm house. The next morning he again set out, but had traveled only a short distance, when he ran into an outpost and was made prisoner. His specious arguments and shrewd endeavors to convince the picket, he had the wrong man, were wasted on the desert air. He was sent to Gen. Couch's headquarters with the comforting consolation from his captor that it was a pity to shoot such a nice little fellow.

Thence he was remanded to Washington and placed in the prison allotted to the male prisoners, where he remained for two or three days, until released by the proper authorities and placed in the hands of Officer Dixon, who had been dispatched thither from this city to bring him back. He arrived here safely yesterday, and is now an inmate of the County Jail.

A BOOKSELLER'S LIBEL SUIT.—A curious libel suit is now in progress in the Circuit Court, brought by P. T. Sherlock, the well-known antiquarian bookseller on Dearborn street, against Daniel S. Wentworth, Principal of the Scammon School in this city. The plaintiff's declaration sets forth that in addition to the dusty tomes of ancient lore which enrich his shelves, he some time since, laid in a stock of school books which he sold at a low rate; that the defendant, allowed by the rules of the Board of Education to sell school books to his pupils, denounced the bookseller to his pupils in good set terms, one morning last September at the opening of school, and cautioned them against purchasing books at his store. It appears that some of the damsels whose presence illumines the Scammon School had taken it into their wayward fancies to adorn their dresses by pinning Sherlock's little advertisements thereon (Sherlock is a bachelor)—a proceeding which gave great offence to the teacher, who forbade any further decoration in the Sherlock style. The various phrases employed by the school-master in the alleged libellous utterances are set forth at length. A collateral offence on the part of Sherlock was the writing of several articles which appeared in the late lamented Chicago *Democrat*, concerning the action of the teachers in relation to the sale of text-books to the scholars.

The defendant denies the use of the actionable words *in toto*, admitting that he made various remarks on the subject. The testimony consists of the statements of the scholars as to the words used, and, of course, presents the usual amount of variances. The presence of a score of bright eyed boys and pretty girls enlivened the usually dull chamber of the Circuit Court and inspired the closing arguments of Hon. Geo. C. Bates, for the defendant, and Judge Arrington, for the plaintiff, with unwonted elegance and spirit.

The cause was given to the Jury at about half-past nine o'clock last evening.

One Hundred Teamsters Wanted.

We have a dispatch from E. H. Castle, the Supervisor of Railroads for the Western Military Department at St. Louis, stating that the Government will give immediate employment to one hundred teamsters, at $20 per month and rations, if they will go to that city by to-morrow's train—and also, that the Illinois Central Railroad will pass them down to St. Louis at Government expense. This may be relied upon, the dispatch being signed by Mr. Castle.

We judge from the dispatch that this call for teamsters is imperative—that there is very important work of transportation to be immediately done.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the Philharmonic Society, held in Bryan Hall, lower room, on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—E. I. TINKHAM.
Vice President—T. B. BRYAN.
Secretary—E. S. STICKNEY.
Treasurer—F. GRANGER ADAMS.
Musical Director—HANS BALATKA.
Librarian—A. DE PASSIO.
Executive Committee—J. DYHRENFURTH, JOSEPH B. AUSTEN, JOHN V. LE MOYNE.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of the disturbed state of the country, and the consequent difficulty of carrying out the original plan of initiations and monthly dues, the directors be authorized to give, during the coming season, a series of five concerts, and issue tickets for the same, admitting one gentleman and two ladies to each of said concerts, for five dollars each, payable in advance.

We have positive assurances from Mr. Balatka that the orchestra will be quite up to the standard of last year, and that the programmes will be very carefully selected, special reference being had to an equitable division between the "classical" and "popular" styles. Rehearsals have already commenced, and the first concert will be given as soon as the necessary number of tickets are sold. Tickets are for sale at Root & Cady's, and it is earnestly hoped that the lovers of music will show their interest in the society by procuring tickets at once, so that the first concert can be given by the middle of the month.

GLASS MANUFACTURING.—It is a singular fact that the sand used at Pittsburgh in the manufacture of glass is obtained at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., being transported thence by water to the place of manufacture. A very large amount of Pittsburgh glass is sold in Chicago, being wholesaled by agents here at about 33 1-3 per cent. above the prices paid at the manufactories. This advance covers commissions, breakage, risks, transportations, jobber's profits, &c., &c.

Within forty miles of Chicago, on the Illinois River, are large beds of sand of a *better* quality, for manufacturing glass, than that obtained at Ste. Genevieve. The cost of transporting it to Chicago can be but a tithe of that paid by the Pittsburgh manufacturers for the transportation of *their* sand. Every facility necessary for glass manufacturing can be as readily and as cheaply obtained here as elsewhere. Add to this the fact that breakage, cost of transportation of manufactured articles, and factors' commissions can be deducted from the present cost to the purchaser, and there is no valid reason why glass should not be manufactured here at a large profit. There is a large amount of unemployed capital in our midst, which might be used in this channel to the great and permanent advantage of our city. Our capitalists would do well to look into this matter.

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
HENRY G. MILLER.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
DANIEL O'HARA.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
ANDREW AKIN.
FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT,
CHARLES B. FARWELL.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HUGH MAHER.
FOR SURVEYOR,
ALEXANDER WOLCOTT.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. EBERHART.
FOR COUNTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
CHARLES H. BARMM,
JOHN CAMMACK.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
56th District—MELVILLE W. FULLER,
JOHN WENTWORTH.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
57th District—W. C. GOUDY,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY.
Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN M. WILSON.
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
THOMAS B. CARTER.
COUNTY JUDGE,
JAMES B. BRADWELL.
COUNTY CLERK,
LAURIN P. HILLIARD.
COUNTY TREASURER,
MICHAEL KEELEY.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN C. DORE.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES McCLINTOCK.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
HERMAN ESCHENBERGER,
THOMAS B. BROWN.
DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
56th District—VAN H. HIGGINS,
E. G. CAULFIELD.
57th District—JOHN HENRY MUHLKE,
SAMUEL ASHTON.
Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

THE SYRACUSE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man named Patrick Heffron was arrested at Beloit, Wis., yesterday, for passing counterfeit fives upon the Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. Heffron is a partner of Van Duzer, who was arrested in this city on Tuesday for passing the same kind of money at various places on State street.

It is evident that a regularly organized gang of these counterfeiters exists in every part of the country, who are engaged in circulating this spurious money. The Troy (N.Y.) *Whig* gives the particulars of the arrest of three of a gang whose headquarters are near that city, and who had succeeded in passing off a large amount of the worthless stuff. Our merchants should be upon the lookout, as there is evidently a large quantity of it afloat.

THE CAMP REGISTER OF THE FREMONT RIFLE REGIMENT.—We are indebted to Capt. H. N. Frisbee, of company G, Fremont Rifle Regiment, now stationed at Otterville, Mo., for a copy of the *Camp Register*, published by the regiment and edited by the Lieutenant Colonel, M. S. Barnes, and Rev. Edward Anderson, Chaplain. The *Register* is a spicy little sheet, issued in good taste, and contains the following announcement:

The 37 Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, are in a healthy condition. There will not average more than ten sick to the company throughout the regiment. In this respect they have been highly favored. There is one fact connected with this happy state of things which might as well be stated here: the officers of each company endeavor to keep a watchful vigilance over their men and extend to them a brotherly regard. This kind of treatment keeps the men cheerful and hopeful. The friends at home may rest quiet in regard to the welfare of their friends in the 37th.

[Advertisement.]

Bolting Nominations.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

If, as I am informed, Messrs. Carter and Hilliard submitted their names to the late Union Convention as candidates, and if as honorable men they do now consider themselves bound by its action, I would like to inquire what significance there was or could be to the meeting or calling of that Convention at all? As I understand it, that Convention was summoned to assemble as it did in obedience to the exigencies of the times, and in harmony with the universal sentiment of the people in favor of Union for the sake of the Union. It is true that party organizations were for the time laid aside, but it was none the less considered that all gentlemen submitting their claims to the convention were bound by its action. Messrs. Carter and Hilliard did submit their claims. They made the fight before the Convention, and were fairly beaten, and now with what propriety can they repudiate that decision and sow dissension among an otherwise united people, by their refractory and unfair conduct? Do they desire to repeat upon a smaller scale the secession at Charleston and the subsequent attempted disruption of the Union? Do they believe it to be fair dealing to take the stakes if they win the game, but refuse to pay when they lose? Do they labor under the impression that they have the right to electioneer before every Convention and caucus in the city upon the understanding that they are to spurn its action if they are not successful in controlling it? Fair play is a jewel. Do Messrs. Hilliard and Carter believe it to be only pinchbeck and paste? Has their religious schooling taught them that all is fair in war, and that the *parole d'honneur* is delusion and a snare? In short, is their patriotism of such an extremely flimsy character that it is dissipated by this mere defeat in the effort to obtain the petty emoluments of office? Since they will not abide by the decision of the Convention, will they abide by the decision of the people? Or if not, do they propose to rebel and take up arms, as our Southern brethren have done?

ANTI-SECESSION.

Bryan Hall.

EDITORS OF THE CHICAGO DAILY PRESS:

May I avail myself of your columns to explain what may be misconstrued from the incidental mention in two of the morning papers, of my having refused to open Bryan Hall last evening, unless a rent of one hundred dollars should first be paid.

I was not in the city, and no application was made to me personally. The gentleman whose province it now is to rent and manage the Hall, informs me that no application whatever was made for it till after seven o'clock, when the crowd had assembled, and he then very properly declined to open the Hall, except upon the terms named. In this, he acted under my *general* instructions, without regard to candidates, or any reference to parties, the hall having been erected for the purposes of concerts, lectures, and occasions of popular assemblages of *a quiet and orderly nature*; and the janitor reports that political meetings, as occasionally held in Chicago, do not come under this category. The damage to the room and its furniture done by the late Convention and on like former occasions, induced the adoption of a rule as to the renting of the hall for such purposes, which I am glad to find will virtually amount to a prohibition, and that the audience chamber will thus be preserved to the community for its more legitimate uses.

Very respectfully,
THOS B. BRYAN.
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1861.

A Card from Francis A. Hoffman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1861.

W. E. Doggett, Vice President Mercantile Association, Chicago.

DEAR SIR: Being aware that my embarrassed position might prove injurious to the Union Bank Law, and being desirous of removing every obstacle of a personal nature, I hereby declare myself perfectly willing to resign my position as one of the Commissioners, in favor of any gentleman to be designated by your Association.

I have never carefully examined the law in question, and know nothing of its merits.

Respectfully, FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—Water-takers will bear in mind that the semi-annual water tax for the ensuing six months is due and payable to-morrow at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15, Court House.

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-1m

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, Nov. 1st, by Rev. H. N. Bishop, Mr. GEORGE BROWNING and Miss SARAH A. MAYDWELL, all of this city.

At Fremont, Tazewell County, Oct. 29th, by Rev. E. G. Smith, Mr. MALON ATKINSON, of Lawn Ridge and Mrs. ANNA M. EVANS, of Fremont.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 29th, by Rev. E. G. Smith, Mr. HENRY G. CULLOM, of Deer Creek, and Miss ANNA M. KINGMAN, daughter of Mr. Freeman Kingman, of Fremont.

DIED:

At his residence, on Rio Grand street, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock, ZADOK PUTNEY. Funeral at Congregational Church, corner Rio Grand street and Calumet avenue, at 1½ o'clock, on Friday, Nov. 1st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MONEY SAVED.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
WILL SELL
Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.
AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.
Another Case of those choice
SHAKER FLANNELS,
Just opened.
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1861.

The money market continues easy. Almost any amount of real bankable paper would be gladly taken by the banks. The general trade of the city is largely conducted on a cash basis; for although the streets are exceedingly active, real money for all legitimate trade was never so plenty. The amount of paper making is far below the ability of bankers to discount. In speaking of the abundance of money, we do not of course compare our present position with our circumstances a few months ago, while "stump-tail" was in the latter days of its glory, when what by a villainous fiction was called money, was gladly loaned to responsible parties on six and twelve months, and in fact on almost any reasonable time, without interest. The truth is, "promises to pay" went begging in the streets. Now our business public have real money, and it will be their own fault if they ever again tolerate another "secession" currency.

Some of the bankers report exchange a shade closer; but the leading banks still sell freely at ¼ per cent. premium. Outside and Board of Trade rates are par@¼. A few of the banks are charging ⅜; but the rates above quoted, give the general market as it is. Gold is abundant. Buying, [illegible]; selling, [illegible].

MILWAUKEE.—The following is from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

The money market was quiet, and without any change whatever yesterday. The unusual dullness in the produce market very much restricts monetary business, and the lightness of shipments keeps exchange rather loose. We quote the rates as heretofore, buying ¾ ₩ cent, and selling 1 per cent. premium. Gold 1¼ ₩ cent.; Treasury notes ¾ premium.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of this morning says:

There is a full supply of currency, and balances are on the increase now that exchange has become more plenty. Good paper is in request at 10@12 per cent. There is a general disposition among our bankers, corresponding with the feeling on the part of the people, to favor the circulation of the national currency; but even if it were otherwise, the business of sending the notes to New York for redemption has no profit in it, while exchange can be bought at par@⅛ prem., and is sold at ¼ prem. Within the last week exchange was temporarily very scarce, and it became necessary to convert a portion of the currency to meet the demand. In some cases Treasury notes were sent to New York, but not to any great extent; and in no instance was this done where bank notes could be used to the same advantage.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
Canal	....	5553	36207	2130	500	55
G.&C.U.R.R.	940	18968	964	593	....	375
R.I.R.R.	835	15050	5950	....	1050	880
Ill.C.R.R.	850	16800	36050	1350	350	1400
C.B.&Q.R.R.	1021	20197	8930	557	....	....
N.W.R.R.	787	3880	....	....	364	138
A.&St.L.R.R	290	5600	8400	350	....	....
Total	4723	85677	95801	4980	2264	2768

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	822	....	....	....	20
G.&C.U.R.R.	800	....	2900	....	70	....
R.I.R.R.	111	....	37010	2230	....	....
Ill.C.R.R.	100	609	17604	....	144	200
C.B.&Q.R.R.	957	14582	12045	19.25	75	....
N.W.R.R.	....	1330	13780	....	....	11
A.&St.L.R.R	350	....	14090	5900	....	....
Total	1819	17284	97429	27755	289	231

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	15000	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	1477	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	15000	....	....	....	....
Total	1477	30000	....	....	....	....

The encouraging news brought by the *Europa* had the natural effect of stimulating the general markets, and rendering holders of breadstuffs very firm in their views. But the lateness of the season, and the uncertainty of being able to get produce through to New York before the close of navigation, as well as the prospect of higher rates of freight both on the lakes and canals, all tended to limit the demands of shippers. Added to this, the rather unsatisfactory response of the steamer's news from New York, to-day—which showed a very moderate advance, compared with that at Liverpool—and the speculative inquiry which took place immediately after the *Europa* was telegraphed, almost entirely disappeared—leaving holders disappointed. Altogether, it was an unsatisfactory condition of affairs, both to buyers and sellers.

There was a fair shipping demand for spring extra flour, but holders were asking an advance of 10@15c per barrel, which was not acceded to on the part of buyers. Towards the close, however, holders became rather easier, and about 3,000 brls were sold at an advance of 5@10c on yesterday's quotations—$3.80@4.25 being the range for fair to choice. Winter extras were in less demand, and the market was quiet but firm, with sales at $4.50@4.95 for medium to choice.

There was a good speculative inquiry for spring wheat at the opening, and the market was buoyant; but as soon as the New York dispatches were received, it became quiet, and closed dull at an advance since yesterday of 1@2c per bushel. Winter wheat was quiet and neglected. About 75,000 bushels were sold at 79c for No 1 red; 74c for No 2 red; 71@73c for No 1 spring; and 68@70c for No 2 spring—closing at the inside figures.

The corn market was inactive, on account of the firmness of holders, who were generally asking an advance, and the sales were light, at about yesterday's prices—21c for canal mixed afloat, and 20¼@20½c for mixed in store.

Oats were in better request and firm, with sales of No 1 in store at 15c. Rye was firm. Barley was dull. Timothy seed was firm. Highwines quiet at 14c. Dry flint hides were in good demand and ½c higher—13½@14c per lb being paid.

The provision trade continues quiet. There is a scarcity of old heavy mess pork, and the market is firm—a lot of 100 brls being sold to-day at $11.50. Pork packers are now buying hogs, and the season is about commenced. Lard is steady and in fair demand at 7c—100 tres new leaf being sold to-day at that figure.

Freights were firm but inactive—27c being paid for wheat to Oswego; 20c for wheat to Buffalo; and 18@18½c for corn to Buffalo.

Vessels Building on the Lakes.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

DETROIT, October, 30, 1861.

I was at Cleveland a few days since and found the ship-builders all engaged. There will be built this winter from fifty to sixty sail vessels, tugs, and propellers.

Peck & Masters are building for Sturges & Buckingham two large barques; also two large barques for Sherman, of Buffalo; two more for other parties; also one large steam tug for towing vessels on the Flats, for Harmon & Co.

Ira Laffriner is building one large barque for Hickox, and two barques for the Winslows.

Quayle & Martin are building one large barque for E. Darley; two canal vessels for Sherman, Lyon & Burgess; also one large steam tug for Winslow & Andersen. They will be the largest tugs engaged in the towing business on the Flats.

Calkins & Co. are building three good sized steam tugs for Egan & Winslow, for towing on the Chicago river.

Nickerson & Co. are building at Avon Point, two good sized steam tugs for the Chicago trade. All these tugs will be ready to leave on the opening of navigation. There will be tugs enough for the Chicago business, (including those at Chicago) for five years to come.

Prestly & Stearns are building a large propeller for Capt. Scott. There will be built several more at Cleveland. At Buffalo, I hear of three large propellers and sail vessels; also, several are building at Erie, Black River, and at all the building points on the Lakes. There will be no lack of shipping another year. Yours, B. S.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

A lot of hogs was sold on Saturday at $3.00 net, to be delivered the last two weeks of November. This is the first sale made this season; and we may add, that even at this rate there are not many buyers or sellers. As the season approaches, however, there is a good deal of inquiry, and the usual anxiety for estimates regarding the future of the market. English packers are already preparing for business, but are not contracting for any, but prefer waiting for the regular and legitimate developments of the market. At New York there has been a good deal packed already for the Liverpool market, and several shipments made, and 1,075 cwt. had arrived there at the last advices. There will be a heavy packing business done in New York this season, no doubt.

There were sales of green meats made here within the week, for November delivery, of shoulders at 3¾c, and hams at 4½c. It is generally conceded that hams and shoulders will be the most difficult to dispose of this season of any part of the hog, and that prices of both must be lower in proportion than usual. New lard is held at 7¼@7½c for forward delivery, but we have not heard of any buyers. Now that all apprehensions of being menaced by the rebel forces is removed, as regards this city, there have been quite a large number of dealers in pork in market, and feeders and drovers from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and this State, are here investigating matters and prospects.—*Prices Current, 30th.*

Freights and Railroads.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is compelled by law to carry freight for citizens of that State at a fixed price, or within a certain limit. Under this arrangement, a Pittsburgh merchant can buy flour here at $4 [illegible], take it home by river, ship it to New York, and make money, while if forwarded on Cincinnati account, it would make a loss. The freight difference, compared with through rates, is 60c per brl in favor of Pittsburgh. The consequence is large quantities of flour and wheat are being bought here and taken to Pittsburgh via river, and property that has heretofore been sent direct from points in the West, is now brought here and sold to Pittsburgh parties. So great is this freight advantage that Pittsburghers are purchasing cars and placing them on the Pennsylvania road for their own use. Thus the tonnage of that road is being largely increased.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

A LARGE CONTRACT FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FLOUR.—The Great Western Railway took a contract to convey 200,000 brls of Canada flour from the upper part of the province to Portland for shipment. The company made a contract with the managers of the Grand Trunk route by which they could run this flour over their road from London to Portland. The Great Western Company furnish the cars and locomotives, and the Grand Trunk Company the engineers and conductors. All the Great Western trains return empty, as the Grand Trunk Company reserve the up freights for its own returning trains.

The Grand Trunk Company gets all the Western freight it can carry with its facilities. In order to do even more than it has done, half of its passenger trains are withdrawn. There is now but one express and one accommodation train per day over most of the entire route.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

THE ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.—At no period since the opening of the Erie Canal has its capacity been tested for the transportation of produce as it has during the present season. In 1847, one of the most prosperous years for canal navigation until the present, the canal tolls were over $3,[illegible]. The receipts of tolls up to the present time exceed by several thousand dollars the receipts of a corresponding period in 1847.

The receipts of grain at Buffalo are largely in excess of transportation facilities to send it eastward. As a consequence, owners of elevators and store houses have largely increased the price of storage. Every building which can be used for storage at Buffalo, we understand, is filled to its utmost capacity, and every grain elevator is actively employed. At Chicago, the heavy grain receipts have compelled the [illegible] to double their charges for storage, and [illegible] has diverted a large quantity of grain and provisions, which usually finds an outlet to the seaboard by the river route, to eastern lines of transportation.

This diversion of breadstuffs from its southern channel to the railroads and canals will be of immense benefit to the carrying trade of the State. We are also of opinion that it will be a permanent diversion. Large bodies move slowly, and it is no easy thing to break up and change the channels of trade. Only some great political convulsion like that of the Southern rebellion will cause an entire revolution in commerce and trade, compelling agricultural productions to seek new commercial marts.

Since our last notice of the advance in freights they have again made a rise, and still, have an upward tendency. Canal Freights which were last week quoted at 18@20c on Corn and Wheat to New York, are now quoted (Oct 26th) at 23 for Corn, and 25@26 for Wheat. This further advance in Canal freights was occasioned by the refusal of the Central and Erie Railroads to carry flour at a fair tariff of freight. Every bottom on the Canal that will not sink, is pressed into the carrying trade.

[From the Providence Journal.]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—This stupendous work, which cost forty-five millions of dollars, and ruined its thousands, is about going into the hands of a receiver. It is known that Baring Bros., and Glynn & Co., the great contractors, hold the bonds of the Company to the amount of several millions of dollars. The Company having failed to meet the interest on these bonds, the creditors named obtained an execution against the Company, and have seized, or are about to seize its rolling stock. To prevent this, notice has been given of an application to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the road, and for an injunction to restrain the Barings from seizing the property as intended.

We regret to hear of the failure of this great Company, although the loss will be comparatively small upon the Canadian stockholders. We believe that the Canadian Government is involved to the extent of some twelve or fifteen millions of dollars, while the large balance is entirely owned in England. Very little, if any, is owned by individuals in Canada; but the whole people must bear their proportion of the loss by increased taxation on the debt incurred.

The Grand Trunk has scarcely paid its running expenses, and hence must prove an almost total loss. The fact is, the work was constructed too soon. Even if we allow an increase of population and business for the next twenty years to be in proportion to what it has been in the last twenty, the country would then scarcely be able to sustain so costly a road. Had the Grand Trunk terminated at Montreal, it might have paid. Indeed, its continuation beyond that city was not wanted, as is now shown. Most of the travel between Montreal and Quebec is in steamers at night. The distance is 180 miles, and the fare is three dollars. To compete with the boats, the railway has to carry passengers at the same rate; and when we state that the travel is not one-fourth part what it is on the Boston and Providence road, it will be seen how ruinous the business must be. On the line beyond Quebec the travel is still less. Then there is the great Victoria bridge, which cost seven millions of dollars. Never has there been such a waste of money on so expensive a scale as in the Grand Trunk railway.

We may add that this road, carrying freight at a very low rate, completely ruined all the steamboat companies on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and greatly injured our own railways, extending through New York to the Western States.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BULL'S HEAD—*New York Cattle Market*, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—We have another overwhelming supply of bullocks, numbering over 5 000 head at Forty-fourth street, including the 400 or 500 sold yesterday; and, as a natural consequence, a decline of price equal to about half a cent a pound on the beef below the rates in the last report of the market, the top to-day selling at nothing over 8cents a pound for the net weight of the meat. The general average quality of the stock in market is remarkably good, with an unusually large number of bullocks that will weigh over 8 cwt. net.

We should think that more than three-fourths of the whole number are of a quality good enough to sell at 7@8 cents a pound, which is the rate of all good retail butchers' stock to-day. We have not seen the sales of half a dozen head at over 8 cents, and in that we find some very superior quality Western Durhams of 8@9 cwt. net. There are some cattle of a low grade of quality reported at 5½@6½ cents a pound net, but the number of this class is small—much smaller in proportion to the whole number than it has been for several weeks past.

The weather has been very fine for business to-day, and a great many cattle were sold; but there will be, we fear, so many left over that it will be almost impossible to sell them out at any rate, even at a loss of $6 or $8 a head upon first-class steers that cost 3c @3½c live weight, in Ohio and Kentucky. Of course all who are losing money complain of the state of the market to-day, but how can any other result be expected when the market is over-stocked as it has been of late? There are several lots expected which have not arrived, and those who have cattle here will be glad if they do not, as any addition to the number will put the owners of all unsold to-night entirely at the mercy of low-price buyers to-morrow.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31

FREIGHTS—Firmer. The engagements were as follows: To Oswego: Schrs Lummiss, Wellington and Monticello, wheat, at 27c. To Buffalo: Schr Eclipse, corn, at 18½c; schrs Golden Harvest and White Squall, wheat, at 20c; standard vessel, corn, at 18c; schr Ellen Williams, corn, at 18½c; prop Wenona, wheat at 22c.

FLOUR—Received, 4,723 brls; shipped 1,477 brls. Market 5@10c higher, but less active. Sales 100 brls "Nashville" White Winter at $4 95 del; 100 brls choice White Winter at $4.85 del; 100 brls "Chatham" and 300 brls "Genesee" mixed winter at $4 50 del; 100 brls "Wilmington" do at $4 40 del; 200 brls "Lilian" and 100 brls "Chatsworth" spring extras, at $4.25 del; 500 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" and 100 brls choice extra at $4.12½ del; 148 brls "Canada" do at $4.05 del; 100 brls "Cedar Rapids," 200 brls "Farina," 100 brls "Red Jacket," 200 brls "Cottage," and 500 brls very good extras, all at $4.00 del; 150 brls "Genesee" spring extra at $3.95 del; 200 brls good extras at $3 90 del; 100 brls do at $3.80 del; 64 brls "Arcadia" super at $3.55 del; 55 brls "Ashford" do at $3.10 del.

WHEAT—Received, 85,677 bu; shipped, 30,000 bu. Spring wheat advanced 1@2c. Winter neglected. Sales—WINTER—1,000 bu No 1 Red in store at 79c; 1,000 bu No 2 Red in store at 74c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—6,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 73c; 12,000 bu do at 72c; 16,000 bu do at 71½c; 3,000 bu do at 71c; 23,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 70c; 12,000 bu do at 69c; 4,000 bu do at 68½c; 6,000 bu do at 68c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 57c; 1,000 bu do at 57½c; 3 000 bu do at 58c; 1,000 bu do at 58½c; 4,000 bu do at 59c; 800 bu do at 59½c.

CORN—Received, 95 801. None shipped. Market firm. Sales, 11,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21c afloat; 3,000 bu Mixed in store at 20¼c; 4,000 bu do at 20½c.

OATS—Received, 4,980 bu. Market better. Sales, 4,000 bu No 1 in store at 15c.

RYE—Received, 2 264 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 35c.

BARLEY—Received, 2,768 bu. Market dull. Sales, 85 sks prime at 35c on track; 150 sks common at 20c on track.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales, 100 brls Country at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

CLOVER SEED—490 bushels prime at $3.50.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales, 200 sks prime at $1.[illegible]; 27 bags good at $1.35.

MESS BEEF—Nominal at $8.00 for Mess, and $9 00 for extra mess.

MESS PORK—100 brls old Mess Pork at $11.50.

LARD—100 trcs new leaf at 7c.

TALLOW—40 brls prime at 7¼c.

HIDES—Dry Flint advanced ½c—with sales at 13½@14; 1500 Green Salted Hides at 5¼c.

BROOM CORN—5 tons fair at $44 50; 1 ton good at $56 00; 10 tons do at $55; 10 tons prime at $65.

APPLES—75 brls Michigan at $2.15.

BUTTER—In fair supply at 6@7c for common firkin; choice Dairy, 10@12c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 10@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens plenty and dull at $1.25@1.50 per doz.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1819 Hogs, 289 Beeves. There is a good demand for fair packing cattle, and the market is active and steady. Hogs are in good request by packers and shippers, and the market rules firm. Sales:

18	Beeves averaging	1275 lbs at	$2.50
66	"	1300 "	2.50
21	"	1164 "	2.25
21	"	1450 "	2.50
14	"	1100 "	2.50
20	"	1100 "	2.30
19	"	1000 "	2.00
25	"	960 "	2.00
35	"	330 "	3.05
40	"	375 "	3.05
100	"	340 "	3.00
100	"	240 "	2.80
200	"	240 "	2.85
100	"	250 "	2.75

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER EUROPA.] LIVERPOOL, Oct 20.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices are advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co, Wakefield, Nash & Co, Bigland & Atheya report flour firm, with an upward tendency. American 26@32s. Wheat firm and unchanged as compared with Tuesday, but 6d higher on the week; red western 11 7d@12s 9d; red southern 12s 9d@13s; white western 13s; white southern 13s 6d@14s. Corn still advancing and 2s 6d@3s higher on the week. Prices, mixed, 34s 4d for yellow; 34s 6d; white 36@38s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—The same authorities report beef quiet but steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon steady at 35@37s. Lard dull at 38@50s.

GROCERIES—Sugar buoyant and 6d@1s higher. Coffee—Sales small. Rice active and 6d higher.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT—Baring's circular reports wheat buoyant and 1@2s higher.

FLOUR—Firm; 1s for Philadelphia.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet. Coffee firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Bullion in the bank had decreased £146,000. Sales of I C shares at 38 discount; Erie shares 24¾; U S 5s at 74; do 6s at 80.

[Latest via Queenstown.]

LONDON, October 20.

MONEY MARKET—Consols closed at 92¾@92⅞ for money. Sales of Erie shares at 23@23¼; I C 38¾ discount.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 31.—FLOUR—Market has advanced 5c per brl, with, however, only very moderate business doing for export and home consumption. Sales 19,000 brls at $5 20@5.55 for rejected; $5.55@5 60 for superfine; $5.75@[illegible] for common to medium extra western; $5.80@6.15 for shipping brands extra r h O, and $6 15@6 50 for trade brands, closing rather quiet, with but a little more disposed to realize. Canadian a shade firmer, with moderate inquiry. Sales 1,200 brls at $5 60@5.80 for superfine; $5 80@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4 10. Corn meal quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—In fair request. Sales 900 brls at 20¾@21c.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c ₩ bu better, but the demand is not very active at the improvement. Sales 28,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 19@1 23; 19,400 bu Racine spring at $1.23@1.24; 88,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.23@1.26; 8,000 bu Northwestern club at $1 24; 4,000 bu [illegible] club at $1 26; 28,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.26@1.27; 4,000 bu winter red western at $1 30@1 34; 32,000 bu amber Michigan at $1 36@1 37; the latter price for very choice; 38,000 bu white western at $1 41@1.45; and 3,500 bu white Kentucky at $1.45@1.50. Rye scarce and firm at 76@83. Barley without material change. Sales 3000 bu Canada East at 60@68c; and 7000 bu 2 rowed State at 65c. Corn has advanced 5c ₩ bu. The advance, however, materially checking the demand. Sales 182,000 bu at 61c for damaged mixed western; 63@64c for good to prime shipping do; 65c for choice do in store; 66c for Jersey yellow. Oats are quoted at 38@40c for western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull and heavy. Sales 900 brls at $15@15.50 for mess; $9.75@10 for prime. Beef more active but prices are without decided change. Sales 1200 brls at $5@5.50 for country mess; $4@4.50 for do prime; $9.25@11.50 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams in fair demand. Sales 100 brls western at $15 50. Cut meats dull and prices favor purchasers. Sales of shoulders at 4½@5c; hams at 6@7c. Bacon quiet. [illegible] of 100 hhds smoked sides at 6½c. Lard continues steady and in fair demand. Sales 375 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter rules quite firm at 9@13c for Ohio; 13½@17c for state. Cheese dull at 4@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar. Raw continues quiet, but market generally without important change. Sales 331 hhds Cuba at [illegible]; 16 hhds Porto Rico at [illegible], nearly all at the inside price, and 400 hhds Havana at [illegible]; refined steady and unchanged.

STOCKS—[illegible]

[illegible] Erie R R [illegible]

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady. GRAIN—Wheat firm with fair demand. Sales 14,000 bu Chicago spring at 97c; 15,000 bu do at 94½c; 4,000 do at 96c; 18,000 bu Mil club at $1.03; 28,000 bu do at 98c; 4,000 bu do at 95c; 4,000 bu Canada club at 95c. Corn firm and in fair demand. Sales 3,000 bu at 41c; 18,000 bu at 41½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

CANAL IMPORTS—8,000 brls flour; 283,000 bu wheat; 128,000 bu corn; 6,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 brls flour; 183,000 bu wheat; 7,000 bu corn.

OSWEGO, Oct. 31.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat; sales 6000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.14; 7,000 bu white Iowa at $1.28, and 15,000 bu Canada club on private terms. Corn, barley, rye and peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher on grain. Very few boats here. Wheat 20c to New York, closing very firm.

LAKE IMPORTS—189,000 bu wheat, 25,000 bu corn, 6,000 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—5000 bu flour, 10,000 bu wheat, 13,300 bu corn, 6300 bu barley, 2000 bu peas.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 31.

Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 40 packages fish, sundries.
Bark Ogontz, Roberts, Oconto, 220 m lumber.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Buffalo, 100 tons coal, 15 m lumber.
Bark Niagara, Muir, Colborne.
Brig Empire State, Minton, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr Philena Mills, Dill, Buffalo.
Schr C T Richmond, Keith, Buffalo, 275 tons coal.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Muskingum, Jeffrey, Buffalo, 550 brls salt.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 730 brls salt.
Schr Eliza Logan, Barse, Buffalo, 170 tons coal.
Schr Comet, Stark, Buffalo.
Schr Oswald, Tracey, Presque Isle, 480 tons coal.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle, 356 tons coal.
Schr Theodore Perry, Barck, Colborne, 70 cds wood.
Schr Warren, Conner, Sand Bay, 30 cds wood, 2 m lumber.
Schr Poland, Galligan, Traverse Bay, 60 bags wheat, 150 m lumber.
Schr Albany, Smith, Centreville, 84 cds wood.
Schr L B Nichols, Simons, Centreville, 60 cds wood.
Schr Montezuma, Millen, Oswego, 1200 brls salt.
Schr Exchange, Powell, Oswego, 1400 brls salt.
Schr Triumph, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr H Rand, Clelland, Sarnia, 90 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Abraham, Oconto, 160 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Higgins, Depere, 135 m lumber.
Schr T J Avery, Finefield, Oswego, 100 tons coal, 168 brls salt.

CLEARED ... Oct. 31.

Prop Wenona, Conkey, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat, 1,300 bbls flour.
Prop Lady Franklin, St Joseph, 300 bbls salt.
Bark Pacific, Brother, Pensaukee.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Scott, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark E C L, Stubbs, Green Bay, 3,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats.
Brig C T Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gessine, Dunevan, Manitowoc.
Schr Wellington, Simpson, Oswego, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr International, Hillman, Buffalo, 17,340 bu corn.
Schr Eliza Logan, Barse, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Muskingum, Jeffrey, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Richmond, Keith, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Philena Mills, Dill, Buffalo, 10 000 bu corn.
Schr L H Whitman, Phillips, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Albany, Smith, Sheboygan.
Schr L B Nichols, Simons, Sheboygan.
Schr Argo, Abraham, Depere.
Schr Pilgrim, Finefield, Depere.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED ... Oct. 30.

Eclipse, Lockport, 5060 bu corn, 30,595 lbs middlings, 822 lbs seeds.
Acme La Salle, 5338 bu corn.
Sebastopol, La Salle, 4855 bu corn.
Arctic, Morris, 2560 bu corn, 150 bu rye, 2500 bu wheat.
Josephine, Kankakee, 5000 bu corn, 55 bu barley, 20 bu potatoes, 33 bu wheat.
George, Morris, 5080 bu corn.
Adelia, Joliet, 3500 bu corn, 1600 bu wheat.
Ontario, Ottawa, 2060 bu corn, 350 bu rye, 39,397 [illegible]
Bostarch, 2000 bu wheat.
Mary Emory, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn.

CLEARED ... Oct. 30.

Ianthe, Du Page, 800 ft lumber.
York State, Ottawa, 37,250 ft lumber, 28,300 ft timber.
Yorktown, Utica, 21,200 ft lumber, 5000 lath, 15 m shingles, 300 cedar posts, 475 lbs stoneware.
L D Harmon, La Salle, 45,893 ft lumber, 21,300 lath.
Orator, Ottawa, 73,564 ft lumber.
W H Brown, Lockport, 24,544 ft lumber, 6000 shingles.
Powhatan, La Salle, 2827 lbs castings, 30,173 ft lumber, 10 m siding.
Australia, La Salle, 1000 brls salt.
Clyde, Seneca, 4 m lumber, 8 m siding, 15 m lath.
Nebraska, State Prison, 50 m staves.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ASHORE.—The brig Acadia is reported at Pt Au Pelee, on the east side of the light. The wrecking tug S C Ives has been sent from this port to her relief, and will doubtless succeed in getting her off before she sustains any material damage.—*Detroit Trib.*, 30th.

ANOTHER VESSEL ASHORE.—The Canadian propeller Nicolette, which left here a few days since, is reported ashore at Rond Eau, Lake Erie, with her hold full of water. She was bound for Kingston, with a cargo of grain, which was taken on at this port.—*Detroit Advertiser*, 30th.

DISASTERS.—The weather for the past few days, although quite pleasant here, has been very boisterous outside, and considerable damage has been sustained by vessels between this port and Buffalo. We learn that the brig Acadia, Capt. Slackford, is ashore on Point Au Pelee, and to those passing that point, appeared to be pretty hard on. The schooner Condor, Capt. Montague, sprung her main-mast, and it is reported that a new one will have to be procured before taking on a cargo. The schooner Ontonagon, Capt. Papps, lost her centre-board, and had her bulwarks somewhat "stove up."

We understand that a collision occurred in the Bay this morning, but the extent of the injury we did not learn.—*Toledo Blade*, 30th.

VESSELS PASSING THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 28th—		
Prop Akron,	Ogdensburg,	Cleveland.
Schr Ellington,	Oswego,	do.
Schr W A Chisholm,	Oswego,	Detroit.
On the 29th—		
Prop West,	Montreal,	Pt Stanley
Bark Gem,	Oswego,	Goderich.
Schr J W Sargeant,	Oswego,	Cleveland.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 28th—		
Brig John Young,	Pt Stanley,	Montreal.
On the 29th—		
Prop Ogdensburg,	Chicago,	Ogdensburg
Bark Shanghai,	Detroit,	Oswego.
Bark Malta,	Toledo,	Kingston.
Schr Thornton,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Syracuse,	Toledo,	Oswego.

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T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
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DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail.
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ [illegible]	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	[illegible]	25 "	1,[illegible]
10 "	[illegible]	30 "	1,575
12 "	[illegible]	35 "	[illegible]
15 "	1,[illegible]	40 "	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc23-ly

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1443, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lots & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 8 Franklin street.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S
HATS!!
In Beaver, Felt & Straw.
A full selection for Winter Wear.
41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
S. WINNE & SON Proprietors.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible]
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 105 South Water street.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—
WRIGHT & BROTHER
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
BENEFIT of the great versatile actor
MR. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear in five characters—MOSE, HARRY HELM, EDWIN FORREST, BARNEY WILLIAMS and LEVI J. NORTH.
This FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, will be presented the great Nautical Drama of the
OCEAN CHILD;
Or, The Wife, The Mother and the Maniac.
Harry Helm ... Mr. Chanfrau.
Mary, wife of Helm ... Miss Hosmer.
To be followed by the successful drama of
A GLANCE AT NEW YORK.
Mose ... Mr. Chanfrau.
After which will be presented the great extravaganza of
NOVELTY!
In which Mr. CHANFRAU will personate EDWIN FORREST AS CARWIN; BARNEY WILLIAMS IN HIS GREAT CAT AND DOG STORY; and LEVI J. NORTH AND HIS CELEBRATED HORSE.

DANCING ACADEMY.—I would respectfully announce to my old patrons and their friends, that after an absence of a few months, I have returned, and am
REFITTING MY HALL,
On the corner of State and Randolph streets, in Garrett Block.
And will commence my usual classes the first Saturday in November. The large size of the Hall, (being sufficient for the accommodation of fifteen sets,) with additional drawing rooms, renders it one of the best Halls in the city for parties, where, with good music, I hope to give general satisfaction. I have also leased the large building, formerly the National Hotel, for a residence, where I am fitting up a Hall for the accommodation of those of my patrons who reside in that part of the city. I will rent my rooms for evening parties when not occupied by myself. For further particulars inquire at my residence, 232 West Randolph street, corner of Peoria street. D. E. SHAW.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1042.

Candidates.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.—At the request of many friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
At the ensuing NOVEMBER ELECTION. My friends are requested to vote for me for the above named office, and not for County Clerk as before announced. THOMAS B. CARTER.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years, the candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

General Notices.

CANCER CURED.—I will remain in this city for a few weeks, and any person affected with cancer, by addressing "E. H." Post Office, will be consulted with free of charge.

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West, cheap for cash, in a good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and driven by a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale, will please address me, giving full description and the lowest price, care W. WATSON, Tonica, La Salle county, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. THOS. F. JONES.

WOOD! WOOD!!—There are at present several cargoes of beech and maple wood for sale, at the north pier at Centreville, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin. PETER WERNER. October 18th, 1861.

$1260 PER ANNUM.—A Leader of the Band wanted for the 16th Regiment of Infantry U. S. A., to receive the above pay. None but those who can bring the best certificates of their ability need apply. Head Quarters 16th Infantry, 151 Dearborn street, Chicago. N. L. DYKEMAN, Adjutant 16th Infantry.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861. GEO. A. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Chicago, Oct. 28th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing Hay, Oats and Straw, for use of the public horses at Camp Douglas; to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct. Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing the troops stationed at Camp Douglas with Wood and Straw, (the Wood to be of good sound merchantable quality, four feet long, and free from limbs and small sticks), to be delivered at said Camp at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Army Supplies." The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 15 Court House. [illegible] Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board. S. CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 15, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago, October 28th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 5th of November next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas. COMPOSITION OF THE RATION. Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof, one and one-half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one half pound of tallow candles; four pounds soap, and two quarts of salt. Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in the seven, at the option of the commanding officer. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence." J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

EARTH FOR FILLING UP Lots, Streets, or for manufacturing Brick, can be procured free of charge on application at the Dry Dock, No. 384 South Wells street. DOOLITTLE & OLCOTT.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 70 feet in width by 125 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall.

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—21x100 ft. with two-story house on Indiana, near La Salle street; 22x118 ft. with a very good house, on Desplaines street, near Desplaines; 21x125 ft. on Aberdeen, near Adams street (three lots of that size); 20x100 ft. with three-story house on Jefferson, near Jackson street; 25x100 ft. with large two-story house, on Indiana, near Franklin street; 24x100 ft. on Chicago avenue, near Wolcott, with a fine three-story house. ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 158 Lake street.

TUG E. C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified, to the undersigned for payment. Address W. H. BARNES & SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. Drawer 312.

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 35 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, whiskers and beard full, has rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received. ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!! In every variety. FOR WINTER WEAR, At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A powerful and positive cure for diseases having their origin from a loss of tone and a depraved and deteriorated condition of the blood. An absolute specific for Impaired and Impeded Digestion, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Lassitude and Depression of Spirits. Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 92 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Price 50 cents per Bottle.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent, I. C. R. R. Office, Room No. 5, third story Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Tarbury, [illegible] between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuns will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, [illegible] Orders directed to CHAS. KUNS, Chicago P. O. Box [illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible] Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties wanting help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 165 DEARBORN STREET. Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALLAM, Post Office Box 2342.

ORDER YOUR VOTES OF WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

TRUST DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour, filled in short order and at the lowest price. [illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburgh. [illegible] CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. [illegible] B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible] C. C. WHEELER [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] JAMES BURR [illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. [illegible] G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Places. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects, With 235 Miles of Double Track. THREE DAILY TRAINS [illegible] FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA, All connecting direct to New York. Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line and Night Express. One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York [illegible] VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON. [illegible] Express Trains Run Daily—Sundays Excepted. [illegible] BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON [illegible] Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Buy Tickets via Pittsburg. TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL RAILROAD OFFICES. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. [illegible] CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. [illegible] W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, [illegible] METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

QUIT CLAIM DEEDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

MORTGAGES, with power of sale, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51, Clark Street. [illegible] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1861.

GEN. SCOTT'S RESIGNATION.

Lieut. Gen. Scott yesterday sent in his resignation to the President, requesting to be relieved from duty and placed upon the retired-list. The resignation was accepted, and the supreme command of the forces assigned to Gen. McClellan.

COL. MULLIGAN RELEASED.

Our special dispatch from St. Louis brings the joyful intelligence that Colonel Mulligan has been released unconditionally, having probably been exchanged for Col. Frost, of Camp Jackson notoriety. He was at Warrensburg on Wednesday and is expected in St. Louis to-day.

GEN. THOMAS'S REPORT.

We copy from the N. Y. *Tribune* Adjutant General Thomas's official report to the Secretary of War, concerning the military situation and management in Missouri and Kentucky. His critical review of Gen. Fremont's conduct of the war in the Western Department is quite severe, and many people will doubtless call it "persecution." We give place in our columns simply as a matter of history, and when Gen. Fremont's defence is made we shall cheerfully publish that also. One story is good till another is told, and though Gen. Thomas confirms many things which have been alleged in our columns against Gen. Fremont's military capacity, (and particularly with reference to his failure either to save Mulligan or to intercept and capture Price), we agree that the accused General ought to be fully and fairly heard.

POST NOTES, ETC.

It is asserted by the friends of the Union Bank Law that the clause authorizing the issue of post notes is in the Indiana law, and yet no harm has resulted from it—the notes are never issued and never seen. This is true, but there is a very good reason why they are not issued in Indiana—a reason which does not exist in Illinois. The Constitution of Indiana prohibits the issue of such notes; the Constitution of Illinois does not. Article XI, section 7 of the Indiana Constitution says:

"All bills or notes issued as money, shall be at all times, redeemable in gold or silver."

There is no similar provision in the Constitution of this State, and therefore there is no way to prevent the issue of a vast number of bank notes "payable at a future period and not on demand," in case the law shall be ratified by the people next Tuesday. It is plain that the post note clause crept into the Indiana law by accident, because it is not to be supposed that either the Legislature or the Bank would knowingly fly directly in the face of the organic law. Perhaps it crept into the Illinois law by accident also, but we have no protection against the evil consequences of the accident, such as exists in Indiana.

—We give place this morning to another argument in favor of the proposed law. The reader will perceive that it is mainly devoted to a castigation of foreign shinplasters—to all of which we say amen. One or two errors of fact, we think, are committed, but they are not essential. We believe, for instance, that it is not true that the issues of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company were "always at a large discount." That is irrelevant, however; the system was wrong, and it might easily be shown that the various shinplasters manufactured by George Smith, more than any other agency taught the Western people to believe that they could not get along without shinplasters of one kind or another. It was that, more than any other thing, which taught us to believe the strange heresy that it is necessary to print a vast number of bank notes every fall to "move the crops"—a heresy which seems to beset our correspondent. He calls it *expanding the currency*, and speaks of its beneficent results to the country as though the crops would decay on our farms, unless we have a big bank somewhere in the neighborhood to give them a hoist. The fact is, if the farmers of the Northwest should demand *rubles* for their products they could get them. The business of a bank, in the premises, is simply to transmute the gold, which is paid in New York and Liverpool for our grain and provisions, into pocket engravings signed by a President and Cashier.

Our correspondent says that "the objections urged against this bill are mere clap-trap." Is the objection to the clause authorizing the issue of post-notes mere clap-trap? Is the objection arising from the fact that the bank is not required to keep any specie, mere clap-trap? Is the objection to the clause authorizing discounts to the amount of twice the capital and half the deposits, mere clap-trap? There is another objection, and that is, that in times of war and panic and public danger, it is *peculiarly* hazardous to tinker the currency, to multiply bank issues, or to place the business of the country on any thinner substratum of specie than it now has? Is this also mere clap-trap?

THE WAY TO ENLARGE ONE'S BUSINESS.

The trade of Chicago is active. Of this an hour's walk through our principal streets will convince any man; but there are few firms after all, that are doing all they can, and all they would like to do. In conducting almost any business, perhaps the largest part of the expenses, as rent, book-keeper, &c., is a fixed quantity, and must be paid, whether a firm does a business of two or ten hundred thousand dollars a year. Hence the profits on a large business are proportionally much larger than upon a small one, and the question with every shrewd manager should be how to increase his sales to the largest possible limit with the least additional expense. To secure so desirable a result, ruinously long credits and an utter disregard of the character and responsibility of the parties to whom goods are sold are sometimes practiced; but such a policy is sure to end in immense loss, if indeed dealers on such principles escape hopeless bankruptcy. There is a safe and more excellent way for merchants and manufacturers to increase their business at small cost. Long experience has proved that with the same expense for rent, clerk hire, and a hundred nameless items, judicious, constant and liberal ADVERTISING will add to the profits of a house, ten, and in many cases a hundred times its cost. This principle has had scores of illustrations in Chicago within the last dozen years. Some of our older firms, established for nearly twenty years, are plodding along in the same old beaten track, doing very little if any more business than they did a dozen years ago; while others within five or six years—keeping no more and no better goods—by a liberal system of advertising, have a leading position in their several departments of trade. In brief, if the merchants and manufacturers of this city wish to increase their nett profits many times above the cost of the means to do it, they must advertise liberally and constantly—need we add they must advertise largely in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. True, this is not altogether disinterested advice. The TRIBUNE would make something by an increase in its advertising patronage; but